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Characteristics for
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1990 CPH-3-101

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Burlington, NC MSA**

ISSUED JUNE 1993



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title		Headnote		Column head					
Heading		Spanner		Boxhead					
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990		[This table reports on self-reported working status, by detailed occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity]							
Stubhead	The State	Sex	Race	Hispanic or Latino ethnicity		Total		Total	Total
				White	Black	Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic or Latino		
Stub	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Sidehead	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Sidehead	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
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Sidehead	Total	Total							

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana			112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
25	Minnesota	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
30	Nevada	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
37	Ohio	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
38	Oklahoma	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
39	Oregon	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
40	Pennsylvania	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA-PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA			240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA			262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
				265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
		295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
				340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	343	York, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
ALAMANCE COUNTY, NC ¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
ALAMANCE COUNTY, NC ¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 115.5	1 115.5	52.7	18.3	4.0	10.8	11.5	12.1	8.5	14.4
Square miles	430.7	430.7	20.3	7.1	1.5	4.2	4.4	4.7	3.3	5.6
AGE										
All persons	108 213	108 213	39 498	10 426	3 837	6 762	5 343	5 476	5 813	6 786
Under 5 years	6 847	6 847	2 551	701	244	484	385	403	292	356
5 to 9 years	6 443	6 443	2 310	612	202	443	327	351	323	309
10 to 14 years	6 350	6 350	2 218	547	191	392	361	329	330	338
15 to 19 years	7 809	7 809	2 489	624	225	469	415	375	341	377
20 to 24 years	8 613	8 613	2 859	785	267	500	446	366	290	606
25 to 34 years	17 090	17 090	6 228	1 788	666	1 049	778	887	611	1 285
35 to 44 years	16 006	16 006	5 606	1 511	500	901	740	776	896	1 070
45 to 54 years	12 038	12 038	4 143	1 057	363	716	564	615	729	738
55 to 64 years	10 952	10 952	4 295	1 039	414	699	553	544	861	698
65 to 74 years	9 670	9 670	4 061	1 006	441	625	471	502	724	686
75 to 84 years	5 062	5 062	2 159	590	264	363	243	267	336	272
85 years and over	1 333	1 333	579	166	60	121	60	61	80	51
3 and 4 years	2 734	2 734	984	294	102	177	141	162	115	131
16 years and over	87 227	87 227	31 930	8 454	3 167	5 348	4 196	4 330	4 784	5 709
18 years and over	84 538	84 538	31 018	8 216	3 085	5 159	4 040	4 182	4 661	5 572
21 years and over	78 702	78 702	29 376	7 811	2 935	4 861	3 757	3 961	4 457	5 291
60 years and over	21 588	21 588	9 001	2 305	986	1 462	1 033	1 138	1 572	1 361
62 years and over	19 348	19 348	8 145	2 076	903	1 311	929	1 012	1 412	1 218
Median	35.6	35.6	35.9	35.9	37.2	35.5	34.4	35.3	43.1	36.2
Female	56 898	56 898	21 271	5 582	2 084	3 681	2 900	2 877	3 072	3 550
Under 5 years	3 444	3 444	1 315	360	123	248	202	203	156	179
5 to 9 years	3 139	3 139	1 094	318	100	220	147	161	155	148
10 to 14 years	3 160	3 160	1 106	266	84	202	175	156	174	169
15 to 19 years	3 873	3 873	1 182	329	113	218	217	181	145	173
20 to 24 years	4 348	4 348	1 498	399	137	265	238	193	140	328
25 to 34 years	8 640	8 640	3 219	865	325	554	424	456	326	630
35 to 44 years	8 306	8 306	2 972	787	259	484	401	398	480	551
45 to 54 years	6 228	6 228	2 213	559	199	377	293	332	380	394
55 to 64 years	5 915	5 915	2 416	564	236	398	311	288	475	387
65 to 74 years	5 530	5 530	2 369	603	278	368	277	291	384	386
75 to 84 years	3 331	3 331	1 449	401	180	253	170	172	202	168
85 years and over	984	984	438	131	50	94	45	46	55	37
3 and 4 years	1 332	1 332	483	152	50	94	69	71	55	59
16 years and over	46 513	46 513	17 539	4 572	1 763	2 972	2 336	2 331	2 552	3 033
18 years and over	45 167	45 167	17 089	4 448	1 710	2 886	2 250	2 258	2 496	2 964
21 years and over	42 250	42 250	16 299	4 235	1 645	2 736	2 106	2 143	2 408	2 822
60 years and over	12 862	12 862	5 516	1 433	641	914	632	680	881	795
62 years and over	11 644	11 644	5 027	1 308	591	825	575	607	796	713
Median	37.2	37.2	39.1	38.1	40.6	37.7	35.9	36.9	44.0	38.0
Male	51 315	51 315	18 227	4 844	1 753	3 081	2 443	2 599	2 741	3 236
Median age	33.9	33.9	34.6	33.8	33.7	33.2	32.8	33.3	42.0	34.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	108 213	108 213	39 498	10 426	3 837	6 762	5 343	5 476	5 813	6 786
In households	105 327	105 327	39 021	9 994	3 809	6 578	5 234	5 431	5 718	6 786
Householder	42 652	42 652	16 627	4 290	1 754	2 662	1 943	2 123	2 375	3 120
Family householder	30 745	30 745	11 217	2 953	1 052	1 898	1 440	1 602	1 800	1 993
Nonfamily householder	11 907	11 907	5 410	1 337	702	764	503	521	575	1 127
Living alone	10 467	10 467	4 803	1 202	627	692	445	445	528	983
Spouse	24 295	24 295	8 466	2 237	744	1 415	805	1 174	1 626	1 659
Child	30 668	30 668	10 976	2 833	1 006	1 993	1 715	1 619	1 548	1 639
Other relatives	4 709	4 709	1 757	377	172	322	566	366	101	165
Nonrelatives	3 003	3 003	1 195	257	133	186	205	149	68	203
Institutionalized persons	1 173	1 173	420	425	-	184	103	34	95	-
Other persons in group quarters	1 713	1 713	57	7	28	-	6	11	-	-
Persons per household	2.47	2.47	2.35	2.33	2.17	2.47	2.69	2.56	2.41	2.18
Persons per family	2.94	2.94	2.89	2.84	2.83	2.97	3.14	2.97	2.82	2.74
Persons 65 years and over	16 065	16 065	6 799	1 762	765	1 109	774	830	1 140	1 009
In households	15 303	15 303	6 503	1 571	764	942	725	820	1 066	1 009
Householder	10 481	10 481	4 569	1 104	559	670	505	556	720	665
Nonfamily householder	4 717	4 717	2 227	560	319	341	213	236	286	270
Living alone	4 598	4 598	2 162	550	311	337	200	223	276	269
Spouse	3 658	3 658	1 468	354	150	211	134	185	295	289
Other relatives	1 018	1 018	402	96	43	56	76	71	43	54
Nonrelatives	146	146	64	17	12	5	10	8	8	1
Institutionalized persons	759	759	294	190	-	167	49	9	74	-
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	30 745	30 745	11 217	2 953	1 052	1 898	1 440	1 602	1 800	1 993
With own children under 18 years	12 988	12 988	4 559	1 254	408	827	583	682	662	761
Number of own children under 18 years	21 346	21 346	7 599	2 035	680	1 406	988	1 116	1 112	1 164
Married-couple families	24 295	24 295	8 446	2 237	744	1 415	805	1 174	1 626	1 659
With own children under 18 years	9 889	9 889	3 212	853	256	577	291	477	581	611
Number of own children under 18 years	16 535	16 535	5 430	1 417	417	991	495	812	993	967
Female householder, no husband present	5 130	5 130	2 285	596	264	385	513	341	143	275
With own children under 18 years	2 568	2 568	1 179	343	136	208	240	176	70	136
Number of own children under 18 years	4 056	4 056	1 934	542	234	352	416	270	104	180
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	41 418	41 418	14 663	3 928	1 423	2 432	1 894	2 036	2 281	2 729
Never married	11 018	11 018	3 861	967	395	630	668	537	450	673
Now married, except separated	25 137	25 137	8 745	2 347	765	1 483	860	1 219	1 658	1 702
Separated	1 236	1 236	477	137	69	67	94	66	27	98
Widowed	1 126	1 126	462	141	55	74	89	54	62	50
Divorced	2 901	2 901	1 118	336	139	178	183	160	84	206
Females 15 years and over	47 155	47 155	17 754	4 638	1 777	3 011	2 376	2 357	2 587	3 054
Never married	9 724	9 724	3 611	828	355	572	706	454	367	584
Now married, except separated	25 132	25 132	8 768	2 311	781	1 476	863	1 226	1 661	1 691
Separated	1 617	1 617	705	198	83	128	162	122	48	88
Widowed	6 559	6 559	2 873	784	351	544	405	340	348	358
Divorced	4 123	4 123	1 799	517	207	291	240	215	163	333

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Alamance County—Con.					Burlington city, Alamance County				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	16.7	18.3	19.6	36.3	35.2	.9	3.8	3.9	5.6	3.2
Square miles	6.4	7.1	7.5	14.0	13.6	.4	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.2
AGE										
All persons	6 905	4 187	5 049	4 835	6 144	414	3 514	3 764	5 271	3 917
Under 5 years	496	239	299	365	267	25	231	236	349	285
5 to 9 years	440	248	290	318	339	15	209	195	335	243
10 to 14 years	365	231	278	289	366	8	196	186	305	285
15 to 19 years	437	272	318	303	775	18	196	216	376	317
20 to 24 years	541	314	305	381	767	41	241	259	357	337
25 to 34 years	1 276	667	783	911	692	68	552	647	783	550
35 to 44 years	871	648	785	679	982	53	520	495	672	558
45 to 54 years	626	546	600	522	716	25	290	359	575	414
55 to 64 years	685	468	571	461	507	42	316	411	584	393
65 to 74 years	701	346	512	401	382	60	369	439	529	340
75 to 84 years	366	177	232	168	262	46	307	261	297	157
85 years and over	101	31	76	37	89	13	87	60	109	38
3 and 4 years	183	101	131	149	97	12	92	96	134	101
16 years and over	5 519	3 418	4 122	3 810	5 099	363	2 834	3 115	4 205	3 046
18 years and over	5 356	3 327	4 001	3 683	4 956	356	2 769	3 038	4 056	2 932
21 years and over	5 067	3 143	3 807	3 480	4 104	343	2 644	2 892	3 823	2 712
60 years and over	1 533	789	1 116	855	944	135	942	980	1 229	720
62 years and over	1 395	685	974	759	849	132	872	897	1 101	644
Median	34.0	37.0	38.1	33.2	33.4	41.0	37.5	37.5	36.8	33.8
Female	3 696	2 175	2 681	2 516	3 176	242	1 957	2 048	2 901	2 119
Under 5 years	255	117	164	183	135	11	123	119	175	155
5 to 9 years	200	141	141	144	171	6	101	96	166	100
10 to 14 years	178	119	132	145	179	2	105	82	159	138
15 to 19 years	215	148	163	147	417	12	100	108	167	163
20 to 24 years	283	147	152	187	359	20	121	133	191	177
25 to 34 years	642	313	383	461	355	36	277	318	415	302
35 to 44 years	443	328	404	360	513	25	290	256	371	307
45 to 54 years	336	288	308	288	358	16	158	198	307	219
55 to 64 years	407	238	302	249	247	21	179	234	335	225
65 to 74 years	408	199	295	220	211	48	228	276	311	199
75 to 84 years	254	113	170	108	168	37	209	178	218	106
85 years and over	75	24	67	24	63	8	66	50	86	28
3 and 4 years	94	49	71	77	42	4	55	47	64	52
16 years and over	3 022	1 770	2 215	2 016	2 655	220	1 605	1 738	2 369	1 694
18 years and over	2 944	1 720	2 147	1 963	2 585	215	1 574	1 687	2 303	1 633
21 years and over	2 803	1 620	2 053	1 850	2 143	209	1 511	1 624	2 191	1 525
60 years and over	957	447	695	488	544	104	612	636	776	435
62 years and over	873	401	619	431	502	102	575	586	701	391
Median	36.6	38.2	40.2	34.8	34.4	50.5	40.2	40.9	40.0	35.7
Median age	32.0	35.6	36.1	31.7	32.2	34.3	34.3	34.1	33.7	31.9
Male	3 209	2 012	2 368	2 319	2 968	172	1 557	1 716	2 370	1 798
Median age	32.0	35.6	36.1	31.7	32.2	34.3	34.3	34.1	33.7	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	6 905	4 187	5 049	4 835	6 144	414	3 514	3 764	5 271	3 917
In households	6 894	4 079	4 819	4 835	5 448	402	3 509	3 736	5 087	3 820
Householder	2 964	1 659	1 970	1 866	2 104	254	1 624	1 725	2 063	1 374
Family householder	1 938	1 242	1 481	1 417	1 520	79	950	1 035	1 487	1 043
Nonfamily householder	1 026	417	489	449	584	175	674	690	576	331
Living alone	895	372	436	386	415	167	607	618	524	293
Spouse	1 373	1 062	1 179	1 038	1 345	51	712	732	1 127	530
Child	1 909	1 141	1 405	1 488	1 557	64	927	977	1 557	1 323
Other relatives	351	131	158	283	122	15	131	172	211	442
Nonrelatives	297	86	107	160	320	18	115	130	129	151
Institutionalized persons	11	108	230	—	115	—	5	—	184	91
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	581	12	—	28	—	6
Persons per household	2.33	2.46	2.45	2.59	2.59	1.58	2.16	2.17	2.47	2.78
Persons per family	2.87	2.88	2.85	2.98	2.99	2.65	2.86	2.82	2.95	3.20
Persons 65 years and over	1 168	554	820	606	733	119	763	760	935	535
In households	1 163	543	707	606	628	119	762	759	768	497
Householder	839	347	480	415	419	102	543	555	551	348
Nonfamily householder	432	147	211	151	185	87	296	316	288	137
Living alone	418	143	207	144	181	87	286	308	285	126
Spouse	231	151	167	136	174	10	168	149	171	85
Other relatives	77	41	49	46	29	6	43	43	42	55
Nonrelatives	16	4	11	9	6	1	8	12	4	9
Institutionalized persons	5	11	113	—	105	—	1	—	167	38
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 938	1 242	1 481	1 417	1 520	79	950	1 035	1 487	1 043
With own children under 18 years	819	493	601	619	684	26	397	396	628	436
Number of own children under 18 years	1 374	805	971	998	1 143	43	688	655	1 076	741
Married-couple families	1 373	1 062	1 179	1 038	1 345	51	712	732	1 127	530
With own children under 18 years	535	397	456	439	614	14	280	248	443	197
Number of own children under 18 years	892	671	743	732	1 048	25	495	248	764	345
Female householder, no husband present	460	137	252	292	132	24	203	261	299	417
With own children under 18 years	240	75	124	142	57	11	111	133	161	198
Number of own children under 18 years	420	105	200	214	81	15	186	229	278	340
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 541	1 671	1 938	1 819	2 481	143	1 250	1 396	1 881	1 378
Never married	670	363	429	503	906	43	349	387	482	532
Now married, except separated	1 409	1 112	1 243	1 068	1 383	53	737	753	1 178	570
Separated	102	42	56	78	28	9	30	67	48	74
Widowed	92	29	53	36	62	6	44	55	55	71
Divorced	268	125	157	134	102	29	90	134	118	131
Females 15 years and over	3 063	1 798	2 244	2 044	2 691	223	1 628	1 751	2 401	1 726
Never married	630	298	368	421	871	52	337	348	442	571
Now married, except separated	1 422	1 087	1 220	1 066	1 398	57	737	769	1 170	570
Separated	127	43	75	95	31	15	52	81	96	125
Widowed	525	216	345	259	268	61	323	347	471	281
Divorced	359	154	236	203	123	38	179	206	222	179

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Alamance County—Con.						Graham city, Alamance County			
	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.0	8.1	11.0	8.5	2.2	2.4	.1	1.0	5.0	2.9
Square miles	1.2	3.1	4.2	3.3	.9	.9	—	.4	1.9	1.1
AGE										
All persons	2 899	5 702	6 639	6 308	289	781	73	443	3 069	3 337
Under 5 years	259	286	346	468	21	45	8	51	167	253
5 to 9 years	211	308	309	396	19	70	7	29	174	199
10 to 14 years	176	324	327	332	9	70	5	19	168	164
15 to 19 years	197	331	368	398	12	60	9	18	192	187
20 to 24 years	198	286	590	507	16	27	8	52	246	247
25 to 34 years	526	599	1 254	1 147	39	63	19	86	509	607
35 to 44 years	411	870	1 044	783	34	166	5	53	494	422
45 to 54 years	307	719	717	551	59	127	4	45	359	284
55 to 64 years	261	852	684	623	40	89	3	40	329	280
65 to 74 years	194	715	681	658	31	45	2	22	257	374
75 to 84 years	122	332	268	346	8	15	3	22	148	253
85 years and over	37	80	51	99	1	4	—	6	26	67
3 and 4 years	103	111	130	175	14	16	6	14	68	113
16 years and over	2 223	4 704	5 585	5 037	238	580	52	342	2 525	2 687
18 years and over	2 146	4 585	5 452	4 890	236	558	47	334	2 460	2 606
21 years and over	2 020	4 383	5 179	4 625	225	530	43	316	2 327	2 497
60 years and over	492	1 556	1 347	1 439	60	101	6	72	595	842
62 years and over	447	1 397	1 207	1 312	55	81	6	62	524	793
Median	32.9	43.3	36.3	34.0	42.6	38.9	24.8	31.1	36.7	35.2
Female	1 549	3 019	3 483	3 401	154	398	36	241	1 580	1 859
Under 5 years	134	153	175	241	9	20	4	26	81	129
5 to 9 years	91	150	148	185	13	38	4	13	93	111
10 to 14 years	84	169	164	161	8	34	2	10	80	81
15 to 19 years	95	143	169	194	7	24	5	13	102	96
20 to 24 years	112	138	320	265	9	12	4	29	115	135
25 to 34 years	291	318	620	585	18	39	7	46	235	307
35 to 44 years	207	468	536	401	21	90	3	28	246	231
45 to 54 years	167	375	386	299	28	60	1	24	193	150
55 to 64 years	140	470	380	367	18	47	2	24	167	165
65 to 74 years	115	381	382	389	18	22	2	10	153	234
75 to 84 years	82	199	166	240	4	10	2	13	95	173
85 years and over	31	55	37	74	1	2	—	5	20	47
3 and 4 years	50	52	59	90	6	4	3	8	35	56
16 years and over	1 224	2 512	2 975	2 780	124	298	25	191	1 305	1 517
18 years and over	1 190	2 458	2 908	2 709	122	290	23	186	1 272	1 477
21 years and over	1 122	2 370	2 770	2 582	114	281	21	171	1 200	1 419
60 years and over	310	873	786	904	31	49	5	43	347	543
62 years and over	281	788	705	828	30	40	5	36	314	514
Median	33.9	44.3	38.0	36.6	41.4	39.3	23.0	31.6	38.4	37.9
Male	1 350	2 683	3 156	2 907	135	383	37	202	1 489	1 478
Median age	31.5	42.2	34.7	31.9	45.5	38.3	25.5	30.6	34.8	33.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 899	5 702	6 639	6 308	289	781	73	443	3 069	3 337
In households	2 854	5 607	6 639	6 297	289	781	73	443	2 961	3 243
Householder	1 100	2 337	3 056	2 706	121	267	29	198	1 232	1 473
Family householder	824	1 763	1 949	1 757	91	239	17	121	896	919
Nonfamily householder	276	574	1 107	949	30	28	12	77	336	554
Living alone	227	527	966	822	27	25	9	68	300	509
Spouse	575	1 592	1 625	1 220	82	220	12	85	760	615
Child	916	1 509	1 603	1 755	69	276	29	113	814	904
Other relatives	170	101	159	332	13	11	—	29	90	159
Nonrelatives	93	68	196	284	4	7	3	18	65	92
Institutionalized persons	34	95	—	11	—	—	—	—	108	87
Other persons in group quarters	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Persons per household	2.59	2.40	2.17	2.33	2.39	2.93	2.52	2.24	2.40	2.20
Persons per family	3.02	2.82	2.74	2.88	2.80	3.12	3.41	2.88	2.86	2.83
Persons 65 years and over	353	1 127	1 000	1 103	40	64	5	50	431	694
In households	343	1 053	1 000	1 098	40	64	5	50	420	627
Householder	237	711	660	794	27	41	4	40	271	468
Nonfamily householder	110	285	270	412	11	15	3	22	121	267
Living alone	102	275	269	398	11	15	3	22	117	262
Spouse	67	291	287	213	10	17	1	7	114	120
Other relatives	34	43	52	75	3	6	—	3	31	35
Nonrelatives	5	8	1	16	—	—	—	—	4	4
Institutionalized persons	9	74	—	5	—	—	—	—	11	66
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	824	1 763	1 949	1 757	91	239	17	121	896	919
With own children under 18 years	407	641	742	742	27	117	12	58	359	409
Number of own children under 18 years	664	1 077	1 140	1 248	48	219	25	94	574	661
Married-couple families	575	1 592	1 625	1 220	82	220	12	85	760	615
With own children under 18 years	267	562	594	474	25	108	8	39	284	229
Number of own children under 18 years	454	961	945	790	45	208	19	66	470	378
Female householder, no husband present	209	141	269	440	7	15	3	28	107	260
With own children under 18 years	124	69	134	228	2	8	3	14	59	159
Number of own children under 18 years	191	102	178	402	3	10	5	20	83	257
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 013	2 237	2 661	2 298	116	290	27	152	1 234	1 183
Never married	275	442	657	621	47	56	8	34	288	327
Now married, except separated	600	1 624	1 666	1 254	84	223	12	89	799	633
Separated	28	26	90	98	5	2	2	7	30	56
Widowed	24	62	50	89	2	4	—	11	25	61
Divorced	86	83	198	236	8	5	5	11	92	106
Females 15 years and over	1 240	2 547	2 996	2 814	124	306	26	192	1 326	1 538
Never married	266	364	577	594	17	43	7	38	225	295
Now married, except separated	607	1 627	1 657	1 267	83	224	12	90	777	641
Separated	76	48	84	123	—	5	2	13	33	89
Widowed	163	347	352	499	12	17	4	26	177	322
Divorced	128	161	326	331	12	17	1	25	114	191

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Graham city, Alamance County—Con.		Remainder of Alamance County							
	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	7.9	1.5	4.2	8.3	9.1	4	3.4	8.1	11.1	11.6
Square miles	3.1	.6	1.6	3.2	3.5	.2	1.3	3.1	4.3	4.5
AGE										
All persons	3 497	7	1 048	1 426	2 577	111	147	597	829	1 552
Under 5 years	222	—	84	100	144	6	10	28	51	77
5 to 9 years	202	1	79	84	140	15	—	44	55	88
10 to 14 years	191	—	68	76	153	6	11	33	54	87
15 to 19 years	218	—	75	98	178	10	9	39	68	100
20 to 24 years	232	—	91	109	168	4	16	34	52	73
25 to 34 years	564	3	180	228	361	12	31	129	119	219
35 to 44 years	536	1	176	182	365	26	26	88	120	249
45 to 54 years	365	—	96	150	308	10	21	75	128	235
55 to 64 years	385	2	75	160	283	9	14	62	99	186
65 to 74 years	351	—	74	131	308	9	5	43	58	161
75 to 84 years	164	—	44	86	145	4	4	20	21	68
85 years and over	67	—	6	22	24	—	—	2	4	9
3 and 4 years	93	—	29	40	59	4	1	8	19	38
16 years and over	2 842	6	801	1 150	2 107	80	124	482	655	1 280
18 years and over	2 763	6	769	1 088	2 036	76	120	466	631	1 238
21 years and over	2 622	6	722	1 045	1 941	74	112	442	591	1 185
60 years and over	788	2	161	313	646	16	14	94	134	328
62 years and over	689	2	148	285	565	15	11	83	106	285
Median	37.0	34.5	31.9	35.8	38.7	35.8	33.5	34.2	36.5	40.3
Female	1 862	4	539	781	1 328	53	67	295	441	819
Under 5 years	120	—	47	47	69	3	4	14	27	44
5 to 9 years	96	1	41	47	70	5	—	15	35	45
10 to 14 years	93	—	33	37	72	5	5	17	31	39
15 to 19 years	113	—	38	54	86	2	4	21	39	50
20 to 24 years	116	—	45	61	81	2	8	18	23	36
25 to 34 years	268	2	93	122	165	8	10	57	60	115
35 to 44 years	279	—	85	94	191	12	15	42	61	125
45 to 54 years	191	—	46	74	165	5	8	37	67	117
55 to 64 years	205	1	39	86	148	5	7	40	53	97
65 to 74 years	204	—	47	78	176	3	4	19	28	91
75 to 84 years	118	—	22	64	90	3	2	14	14	52
85 years and over	59	—	3	17	15	—	—	1	3	8
3 and 4 years	50	—	22	17	21	3	—	4	8	21
16 years and over	1 531	3	412	642	1 107	40	58	242	341	684
18 years and over	1 487	3	397	617	1 068	38	56	235	326	660
21 years and over	1 421	3	374	581	1 021	38	52	221	306	632
60 years and over	494	1	95	197	370	8	9	53	69	201
62 years and over	438	1	88	184	326	8	8	45	57	181
Median	39.0	34.0	32.1	36.8	41.4	36.3	37.3	37.1	36.6	41.7
Male	1 635	3	509	645	1 249	58	80	302	388	733
Median age	34.8	38.5	31.6	34.6	36.0	35.5	32.3	32.4	36.5	39.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 497	7	1 048	1 426	2 577	111	147	597	829	1 552
In households	3 267	7	1 048	1 414	2 577	111	147	597	829	1 552
Householder	1 355	3	401	569	1 023	38	64	258	306	615
Family householder	997	3	290	397	778	37	44	181	255	484
Nonfamily householder	358	—	111	172	245	1	20	77	51	131
Living alone	316	—	100	152	218	1	17	73	45	120
Spouse	762	3	203	275	599	34	34	153	220	417
Child	972	1	323	392	703	39	36	154	258	433
Other relatives	99	—	82	124	196	—	6	19	28	59
Nonrelatives	79	—	39	54	56	—	7	13	17	28
Institutionalized persons	230	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.41	2.33	2.61	2.49	2.52	2.92	2.30	2.31	2.71	2.52
Persons per family	2.84	2.33	3.10	2.99	2.93	2.97	2.73	2.80	2.98	2.88
Persons 65 years and over	582	—	124	239	477	13	9	65	83	238
In households	469	—	124	228	477	13	9	65	83	238
Householder	321	—	79	157	319	9	5	45	49	159
Nonfamily householder	147	—	31	76	126	1	—	20	15	64
Living alone	146	—	30	74	121	1	—	20	15	61
Spouse	112	—	33	49	118	4	2	18	27	55
Other relatives	27	—	11	21	37	—	2	2	7	22
Nonrelatives	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2
Institutionalized persons	113	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	997	3	290	397	778	37	44	181	255	484
With own children under 18 years	415	1	141	147	275	21	19	77	107	186
Number of own children under 18 years	680	1	236	247	452	35	24	126	183	291
Married-couple families	762	3	203	275	599	34	34	153	220	417
With own children under 18 years	292	1	95	94	210	19	17	61	88	164
Number of own children under 18 years	483	1	161	150	358	32	22	102	156	260
Female householder, no husband present	198	—	58	96	132	2	6	20	23	54
With own children under 18 years	108	—	33	42	52	1	2	12	14	16
Number of own children under 18 years	177	—	54	76	79	2	2	18	19	23
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 329	3	399	516	1 023	44	68	243	321	609
Never married	310	—	114	136	262	8	16	49	58	119
Now married, except separated	811	3	216	290	619	34	36	155	229	432
Separated	42	—	12	20	38	1	8	4	7	14
Widowed	44	—	8	18	30	—	—	3	2	9
Divorced	122	—	49	52	74	1	8	32	25	35
Females 15 years and over	1 553	3	418	650	1 117	40	58	249	348	691
Never married	263	—	92	135	188	3	7	36	56	105
Now married, except separated	788	3	216	293	619	34	34	155	227	432
Separated	61	—	19	37	46	—	4	4	10	14
Widowed	255	—	47	124	177	1	6	26	27	90
Divorced	186	—	44	61	87	2	7	28	28	50

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County—Con.									
	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	34.8	70.8	139.1	66.7	94.1	34.1	32.7	251.4	179.1	85.3
Square miles	13.5	27.3	53.7	25.7	36.3	13.2	12.6	97.1	69.1	32.9
AGE										
All persons	4 828	9 537	3 615	2 272	3 528	4 980	5 363	6 596	5 126	4 157
Under 5 years	365	676	198	143	190	274	222	388	356	283
5 to 9 years	317	642	226	116	231	218	269	384	312	301
10 to 14 years	289	593	228	125	255	253	296	428	327	303
15 to 19 years	303	663	262	146	285	702	715	425	360	258
20 to 24 years	381	654	237	141	212	1 041	740	441	309	266
25 to 34 years	908	1 614	521	332	538	657	629	1 018	835	743
35 to 44 years	678	1 520	552	362	593	577	816	1 001	853	705
45 to 54 years	522	1 039	474	322	442	474	589	816	670	467
55 to 64 years	459	924	395	261	376	337	418	719	480	361
65 to 74 years	401	738	310	192	256	282	337	617	378	303
75 to 84 years	168	344	163	103	127	147	247	276	208	138
85 years and over	37	130	49	29	23	18	85	83	38	29
3 and 4 years	149	283	68	61	80	119	81	157	132	128
16 years and over	3 804	7 503	2 910	1 857	2 793	4 181	4 519	5 318	4 054	3 225
18 years and over	3 677	7 241	2 811	1 800	2 678	4 064	4 398	5 154	3 916	3 121
21 years and over	3 474	6 814	2 649	1 704	2 519	3 109	3 574	4 883	3 718	2 959
60 years and over	853	1 672	725	440	579	610	843	1 332	864	658
62 years and over	757	1 491	629	395	507	558	768	1 189	747	588
Median	33.2	34.6	37.6	38.7	36.0	25.0	32.4	37.0	35.8	34.0
Female	2 512	4 944	1 887	1 153	1 774	2 544	2 778	3 332	2 614	2 184
Under 5 years	183	337	109	59	96	130	115	168	173	144
5 to 9 years	143	312	101	55	107	116	133	185	152	165
10 to 14 years	145	280	131	62	108	115	145	229	173	161
15 to 19 years	147	336	127	73	124	362	393	195	181	130
20 to 24 years	187	326	123	75	102	507	347	217	156	137
25 to 34 years	459	791	275	172	281	321	316	500	420	391
35 to 44 years	360	801	272	181	298	304	423	491	434	358
45 to 54 years	288	521	248	153	221	248	298	406	329	225
55 to 64 years	248	503	191	130	193	185	200	371	246	193
65 to 74 years	220	414	177	108	139	154	189	343	195	173
75 to 84 years	108	224	105	64	85	90	158	172	127	87
85 years and over	24	99	28	21	20	12	61	55	28	20
3 and 4 years	77	134	41	27	41	55	38	75	57	56
16 years and over	2 013	3 950	1 521	961	1 443	2 152	2 357	2 719	2 075	1 685
18 years and over	1 960	3 818	1 474	926	1 389	2 086	2 295	2 644	2 002	1 639
21 years and over	1 847	3 603	1 390	880	1 314	1 620	1 862	2 511	1 906	1 558
60 years and over	487	994	410	250	331	342	495	746	478	378
62 years and over	430	894	359	230	291	318	462	663	415	350
Median	34.8	36.6	38.1	40.2	37.3	26.0	33.5	38.4	36.3	34.0
Male	2 316	4 593	1 728	1 119	1 754	2 436	2 585	3 264	2 512	1 973
Median age	31.7	33.2	36.9	37.5	34.4	23.9	31.2	35.7	35.3	34.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 828	9 537	3 615	2 272	3 528	4 980	5 363	6 596	5 126	4 157
In households	4 828	9 407	3 592	2 272	3 524	3 917	4 667	6 596	5 126	4 108
Householder	1 863	3 671	1 282	882	1 291	1 549	1 837	2 568	1 983	1 535
Family householder	1 414	2 730	1 036	722	1 064	1 102	1 281	2 006	1 551	1 203
Nonfamily householder	449	941	246	160	227	447	556	562	432	332
Living alone	386	849	227	146	209	346	390	515	389	279
Spouse	1 035	2 212	815	620	914	882	1 125	1 735	1 334	985
Child	1 487	2 943	1 140	634	1 124	1 141	1 281	1 933	1 543	1 295
Other relatives	283	368	285	99	151	154	111	254	173	183
Nonrelatives	160	213	70	37	44	191	313	106	93	110
Institutionalized persons	—	130	23	—	—	—	115	—	—	44
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	1 063	581	—	—	5
Persons per household	2.59	2.56	2.80	2.58	2.73	2.53	2.54	2.57	2.58	2.68
Persons per family	2.98	3.02	3.16	2.87	3.06	2.98	2.96	2.96	2.97	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	606	1 212	522	324	406	447	669	976	624	470
In households	606	1 092	504	324	403	447	564	976	624	452
Householder	415	756	322	203	263	299	378	638	419	293
Nonfamily householder	151	347	102	71	99	126	170	257	168	106
Living alone	144	343	98	70	96	124	166	251	168	104
Spouse	136	252	130	91	97	121	157	261	163	122
Other relatives	46	74	46	26	38	25	23	69	37	34
Nonrelatives	9	10	6	4	5	2	6	8	5	3
Institutionalized persons	—	120	18	—	3	—	105	—	—	18
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 414	2 730	1 036	722	1 064	1 102	1 281	2 006	1 551	1 203
With own children under 18 years	618	1 269	409	278	474	514	567	829	686	558
Number of own children under 18 years	997	2 127	641	437	771	825	924	1 341	1 120	935
Married-couple families	1 035	2 212	815	620	914	882	1 125	1 735	1 334	985
With own children under 18 years	438	977	337	247	408	394	506	726	590	453
Number of own children under 18 years	731	1 680	535	389	682	655	840	1 186	981	768
Female householder, no husband present	292	415	157	77	120	167	117	190	157	166
With own children under 18 years	142	238	52	25	54	86	49	79	71	78
Number of own children under 18 years	214	362	77	37	74	120	71	121	104	127
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 816	3 611	1 417	911	1 389	2 052	2 191	2 646	2 015	1 556
Never married	503	875	386	178	343	926	850	605	416	346
Now married, except separated	1 065	2 291	854	636	936	916	1 160	1 785	1 357	1 034
Separated	78	116	45	28	20	51	26	54	49	51
Widowed	36	97	36	20	29	32	58	59	54	32
Divorced	134	232	96	49	61	127	97	143	139	93
Females 15 years and over	2 041	4 015	1 546	977	1 463	2 183	2 385	2 750	2 116	1 714
Never married	421	722	352	152	230	884	828	418	343	313
Now married, except separated	1 063	2 284	852	638	944	910	1 174	1 781	1 365	1 032
Separated	95	147	58	20	31	42	26	50	58	53
Widowed	259	522	208	103	166	171	251	332	211	181
Divorced	203	340	76	64	92	176	106	169	139	135

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Grohom city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 211
AGE										
All persons	86 373	86 373	30 152	8 659	3 068	4 828	1 050	4 021	5 420	4 327
Under 5 years	5 011	5 011	1 637	510	161	280	74	272	303	224
5 to 9 years	4 906	4 906	1 582	479	141	260	58	244	309	239
10 to 14 years	4 775	4 775	1 495	431	126	226	47	236	258	226
15 to 19 years	6 025	6 025	1 728	501	162	286	62	262	330	279
20 to 24 years	6 760	6 760	2 063	639	211	328	82	267	401	258
25 to 34 years	13 324	13 324	4 545	1 412	495	705	189	632	961	652
35 to 44 years	12 756	12 756	4 251	1 238	378	586	132	558	695	646
45 to 54 years	9 834	9 834	3 280	909	300	556	104	463	525	532
55 to 64 years	9 280	9 280	3 655	941	377	615	125	426	605	533
65 to 74 years	8 243	8 243	3 524	909	412	547	104	401	626	464
75 to 84 years	4 353	4 353	1 901	539	253	332	56	215	323	203
85 years and over	1 106	1 106	491	151	52	107	17	45	84	71
3 and 4 years	2 026	2 026	644	212	71	103	30	105	117	94
16 years and over	70 675	70 675	25 103	7 146	2 617	4 008	864	3 222	4 488	3 582
18 years and over	68 636	68 636	24 468	6 954	2 560	3 885	841	3 124	4 369	3 477
21 years and over	63 989	63 989	23 322	6 630	2 453	3 705	786	2 966	4 144	3 312
60 years and over	18 417	18 417	7 830	2 088	923	1 307	237	910	1 361	1 015
62 years and over	16 520	16 520	7 089	1 882	844	1 167	217	806	1 237	882
Median	36.9	36.9	39.8	37.8	41.1	41.0	35.9	36.6	37.3	39.4
Female										
Under 5 years	2 513	2 513	841	266	84	136	37	137	153	128
5 to 9 years	2 364	2 364	747	237	74	126	33	107	136	111
10 to 14 years	2 342	2 342	737	209	58	117	21	110	118	107
15 to 19 years	2 970	2 970	794	260	82	129	30	124	159	142
20 to 24 years	3 384	3 384	1 064	317	107	169	47	136	211	127
25 to 34 years	6 625	6 625	2 280	672	232	360	94	317	460	325
35 to 44 years	6 550	6 550	2 216	652	197	312	59	287	348	342
45 to 54 years	5 062	5 062	1 738	477	165	287	57	249	276	273
55 to 64 years	4 971	4 971	2 036	506	215	347	66	225	356	284
65 to 74 years	4 708	4 708	2 045	543	256	322	58	234	364	267
75 to 84 years	2 873	2 873	1 274	372	171	236	44	136	225	151
85 years and over	829	829	371	122	42	83	14	35	62	63
3 and 4 years	971	971	309	108	34	51	17	45	57	52
16 years and over	37 508	37 508	13 680	3 867	1 457	2 227	464	1 723	2 431	1 948
18 years and over	36 496	36 496	13 379	3 768	1 421	2 172	452	1 677	2 374	1 888
21 years and over	34 181	34 181	12 840	3 599	1 373	2 080	423	1 596	2 269	1 808
60 years and over	10 970	10 970	4 777	1 304	594	820	146	542	846	635
62 years and over	9 939	9 939	4 358	1 193	546	739	137	483	770	564
Median	38.7	38.7	42.4	40.3	45.2	43.8	37.4	39.2	40.5	41.4
Male										
Under 5 years	2 503	2 503	841	266	84	136	37	137	153	128
5 to 9 years	2 364	2 364	747	237	74	126	33	107	136	111
10 to 14 years	2 342	2 342	737	209	58	117	21	110	118	107
15 to 19 years	2 970	2 970	794	260	82	129	30	124	159	142
20 to 24 years	3 384	3 384	1 064	317	107	169	47	136	211	127
25 to 34 years	6 625	6 625	2 280	672	232	360	94	317	460	325
35 to 44 years	6 550	6 550	2 216	652	197	312	59	287	348	342
45 to 54 years	5 062	5 062	1 738	477	165	287	57	249	276	273
55 to 64 years	4 971	4 971	2 036	506	215	347	66	225	356	284
65 to 74 years	4 708	4 708	2 045	543	256	322	58	234	364	267
75 to 84 years	2 873	2 873	1 274	372	171	236	44	136	225	151
85 years and over	829	829	371	122	42	83	14	35	62	63
3 and 4 years	971	971	309	108	34	51	17	45	57	52
16 years and over	37 508	37 508	13 680	3 867	1 457	2 227	464	1 723	2 431	1 948
18 years and over	36 496	36 496	13 379	3 768	1 421	2 172	452	1 677	2 374	1 888
21 years and over	34 181	34 181	12 840	3 599	1 373	2 080	423	1 596	2 269	1 808
60 years and over	10 970	10 970	4 777	1 304	594	820	146	542	846	635
62 years and over	9 939	9 939	4 358	1 193	546	739	137	483	770	564
Median	38.7	38.7	42.4	40.3	45.2	43.8	37.4	39.2	40.5	41.4
Median age	35.0	35.0	37.0	35.0	36.8	36.8	34.5	34.3	33.8	37.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	86 373	86 373	30 152	8 659	3 068	4 828	1 050	4 021	5 420	4 327
In households	83 892	83 892	29 807	8 359	3 055	4 658	988	3 996	5 410	4 156
Householder	34 880	34 880	13 245	3 655	1 458	1 973	415	1 607	2 421	1 721
Family householder	25 025	25 025	8 796	2 503	882	1 395	285	1 211	1 552	1 293
Nonfamily householder	9 855	9 855	4 449	1 152	576	578	130	396	869	428
Living alone	8 693	8 693	3 983	1 044	522	531	113	340	763	382
Spouse	21 145	21 145	7 281	1 999	668	1 154	224	964	1 212	1 061
Child	23 019	23 019	7 567	2 230	717	1 248	255	1 124	1 342	1 163
Other relatives	2 642	2 642	913	275	117	171	48	198	224	124
Nonrelatives	2 206	2 206	801	200	95	112	46	103	211	87
Institutionalized persons	905	905	313	299	—	170	58	16	10	171
Other persons in group quarters	1 576	1 576	32	1	13	—	4	9	—	—
Persons per household	2.41	2.41	2.25	2.29	2.10	2.36	2.36	2.49	2.24	2.42
Persons per family	2.87	2.87	2.79	2.81	2.72	2.84	2.85	2.89	2.79	2.82
Persons 65 years and over	13 702	13 702	5 916	1 599	717	986	177	661	1 033	738
In households	13 038	13 038	5 676	1 426	716	831	152	655	1 028	632
Householder	8 917	8 917	3 976	997	518	588	106	442	743	427
Nonfamily householder	4 059	4 059	1 929	502	283	296	53	187	378	183
Living alone	3 966	3 966	1 881	493	276	292	52	177	365	180
Spouse	3 259	3 259	1 348	331	150	192	33	154	215	155
Other relatives	754	754	305	85	38	47	11	51	57	43
Nonrelatives	108	108	47	13	10	4	2	8	13	7
Institutionalized persons	662	662	238	173	—	155	25	5	5	106
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	25 025	25 025	8 796	2 503	882	1 395	285	1 211	1 552	1 293
With own children under 18 years	10 217	10 217	3 258	991	294	513	108	498	584	492
Number of own children under 18 years	16 540	16 540	5 308	1 586	467	847	176	795	955	793
Married-couple families	21 158	21 158	7 280	2 007	673	1 151	224	964	1 207	1 065
With own children under 18 years	8 471	8 471	2 623	730	206	415	83	386	440	388
Number of own children under 18 years	14 048	14 048	4 397	1 216	334	700	134	640	731	637
Female householder, no husband present	3 022	3 022	1 227	398	178	184	51	194	268	190
With own children under 18 years	1 396	1 396	542	214	78	74	18	90	113	87
Number of own children under 18 years	2 014	2 014	779	311	118	112	32	129	176	133
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	33 709	33 709	11 620	3 318	1 173	1 817	402	1 526	2 089	1 664
Never married	8 052	8 052	2 650	745	283	391	98	347	483	352
Now married, except separated	21 745	21 745	7 475	2 081	684	1 202	238	990	1 235	1 112
Separated	827	827	298	102	43	40	15	35	70	42
Widowed	848	848	351	119	51	63	10	39	73	38
Divorced	2 237	2 237	846	271	112	121	41	115	228	120
Females 15 years and over	37 972	37 972	13 818	3 921	1 467	2 245	469	1 743	2 461	1 974
Never married	6 706	6 706	2 233	597	239	311	69	248	406	305
Now married, except separated	21 751	21 751	7 485	2 060	694	1 195	237	997	1 246	1 099
Separated	1 004	1 004	391	138	55	70	27	77	74	59
Widowed	5 336	5 336	2 359	705	308	477	85	255	452	306
Divorced	3 175	3 175	1 350	421	171	192	51	166	283	205

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County—Con.		Burlington city, Alamance County						Graham city, Alamance County	
	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)		Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	2 860	5 727	2 931	2 997	3 842	2 112	4 829		2 436	2 860
Under 5 years	197	247	169	153	201	165	275		142	157
5 to 9 years	199	319	153	134	194	146	266		127	152
10 to 14 years	162	339	135	121	182	125	226		108	143
15 to 19 years	171	716	148	153	236	132	291		118	181
20 to 24 years	176	717	184	204	232	138	367		166	195
25 to 34 years	523	625	430	477	542	366	833		411	441
35 to 44 years	414	914	438	373	449	308	608		317	411
45 to 54 years	301	674	249	296	450	217	450		217	311
55 to 64 years	318	475	291	374	519	211	544		226	355
65 to 74 years	273	360	352	410	468	168	584		322	308
75 to 84 years	108	255	297	250	271	107	303		225	143
85 years and over	18	86	85	52	98	29	82		57	63
3 and 4 years	89	87	65	65	77	62	109		68	62
16 years and over	2 272	4 755	2 447	2 567	3 217	1 656	4 010		2 037	2 372
18 years and over	2 201	4 621	2 394	2 515	3 116	1 605	3 907		1 984	2 308
21 years and over	2 095	3 829	2 300	2 411	2 976	1 518	3 706		1 913	2 195
60 years and over	574	899	901	917	1 109	419	1 268		722	703
62 years and over	513	809	837	838	990	381	1 155		684	613
Median	35.0	33.8	40.6	41.6	42.6	34.6	37.7		39.3	38.8
Female	1 466	2 967	1 617	1 647	2 101	1 117	2 576		1 334	1 543
Under 5 years	100	122	92	80	96	87	139		76	88
5 to 9 years	78	160	70	70	92	56	122		68	66
10 to 14 years	77	165	66	56	95	59	102		50	71
15 to 19 years	81	387	78	77	101	61	138		59	92
20 to 24 years	88	338	86	103	117	73	193		84	95
25 to 34 years	265	321	211	225	275	200	403		189	213
35 to 44 years	212	474	231	194	246	154	306		168	224
45 to 54 years	163	339	134	164	231	119	239		113	162
55 to 64 years	167	233	165	213	294	112	317		129	190
65 to 74 years	153	202	218	254	275	100	345		199	180
75 to 84 years	70	164	200	169	202	71	211		157	106
85 years and over	12	62	66	42	77	25	61		42	56
3 and 4 years	46	35	41	31	34	28	53		32	34
16 years and over	1 195	2 487	1 373	1 432	1 801	904	2 190		1 125	1 299
18 years and over	1 166	2 424	1 347	1 398	1 757	886	2 140		1 100	1 263
21 years and over	1 109	2 011	1 302	1 352	1 692	839	2 049		1 064	1 211
60 years and over	329	524	586	589	700	262	793		468	447
62 years and over	290	483	551	541	632	239	725		446	396
Median	36.9	34.8	43.8	45.6	46.5	36.0	40.9		43.1	41.5
Male	1 394	2 760	1 314	1 350	1 741	995	2 253		1 102	1 317
Median age	33.5	32.6	37.0	37.3	37.6	32.6	34.0		35.2	35.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	2 860	5 727	2 931	2 997	3 842	2 112	4 829		2 436	2 860
In households	2 860	5 069	2 931	2 984	3 672	2 087	4 819		2 364	2 689
Householder	1 156	1 978	1 401	1 431	1 558	827	2 166		1 121	1 141
Family householder	866	1 422	801	865	1 111	620	1 374		687	833
Nonfamily householder	290	556	600	566	447	207	792		434	308
Living alone	255	391	549	514	415	171	690		407	272
Spouse	713	1 285	663	656	933	474	1 060		520	656
Child	818	1 412	689	688	991	616	1 190		572	755
Other relatives	101	88	94	111	105	105	93		117	74
Nonrelatives	72	306	84	92	79	65	198		58	63
Institutionalized persons	—	111	—	—	170	16	10		71	171
Other persons in group quarters	—	547	—	13	—	9	—		1	—
Persons per household	2.46	2.57	2.10	2.09	2.36	2.52	2.23		2.12	2.36
Persons per family	2.87	2.97	2.81	2.71	2.83	2.93	2.79		2.75	2.79
Persons 65 years and over	399	701	734	712	837	304	969		604	514
In households	399	600	734	711	682	298	964		548	408
Householder	272	403	523	514	486	202	699		406	280
Nonfamily householder	106	181	283	280	249	89	358		231	127
Living alone	100	178	274	273	246	83	345		227	126
Spouse	102	166	165	149	156	62	197		110	100
Other relatives	20	26	39	38	36	29	55		28	23
Nonrelatives	5	5	7	10	4	5	13		4	5
Institutionalized persons	—	101	—	—	155	5	5		56	106
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	866	1 422	801	865	1 111	620	1 374		687	833
With own children under 18 years	374	648	301	282	395	285	509		270	317
Number of own children under 18 years	597	1 073	507	442	659	456	831		414	517
Married-couple families	708	1 289	664	661	930	472	1 056		524	659
With own children under 18 years	305	589	254	198	326	211	380		186	230
Number of own children under 18 years	497	995	254	315	551	352	631		304	385
Female householder, no husband present	125	104	110	175	139	121	248		130	145
With own children under 18 years	55	47	43	75	54	63	101		69	76
Number of own children under 18 years	81	66	55	113	87	90	158		95	117
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 091	2 302	1 085	1 148	1 447	761	1 849		919	1 090
Never married	234	815	265	277	312	178	434		213	245
Now married, except separated	719	1 323	683	672	972	491	1 082		534	693
Separated	36	19	21	41	29	12	66		37	31
Widowed	17	55	39	51	47	18	70		53	31
Divorced	85	90	77	107	87	62	197		82	90
Females 15 years and over	1 211	2 520	1 389	1 441	1 818	915	2 213		1 140	1 318
Never married	168	796	237	232	244	143	370		145	206
Now married, except separated	729	1 334	684	682	963	498	1 092		538	679
Separated	50	25	24	53	51	47	70		49	46
Widowed	151	253	302	304	413	127	426		275	228
Divorced	113	112	142	170	147	100	255		133	159

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County					
	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213
AGE						
All persons	584	820	1 909	2 853	7 667	1 575
Under 5 years	36	59	107	197	534	96
5 to 9 years	39	43	98	198	519	92
10 to 14 years	26	39	111	162	452	94
15 to 19 years	33	51	130	171	505	104
20 to 24 years	50	61	129	176	510	95
25 to 34 years	83	158	266	520	1 305	243
35 to 44 years	88	103	250	413	1 220	262
45 to 54 years	64	84	246	301	851	212
55 to 64 years	62	94	215	316	767	168
65 to 74 years	58	74	233	273	607	132
75 to 84 years	41	41	108	108	287	56
85 years and over	4	13	16	18	110	21
3 and 4 years	14	24	43	89	214	29
16 years and over	479	673	1 566	2 266	6 070	1 272
18 years and over	465	653	1 519	2 195	5 872	1 231
21 years and over	441	611	1 448	2 089	5 550	1 168
60 years and over	135	171	491	572	1 382	290
62 years and over	123	157	425	511	1 235	250
Median	38.2	34.9	39.6	35.1	35.1	37.4
Female	304	445	980	1 462	3 961	818
Under 5 years	18	26	50	100	267	57
5 to 9 years	23	29	51	77	241	40
10 to 14 years	12	19	51	77	214	48
15 to 19 years	16	26	63	81	257	54
20 to 24 years	26	34	63	88	258	49
25 to 34 years	42	80	117	263	636	124
35 to 44 years	40	48	133	212	628	134
45 to 54 years	33	46	130	163	432	110
55 to 64 years	33	50	113	166	407	76
65 to 74 years	37	42	134	153	348	77
75 to 84 years	22	34	65	70	189	38
85 years and over	2	11	10	12	84	11
3 and 4 years	10	12	17	46	100	19
16 years and over	251	367	819	1 192	3 193	660
18 years and over	245	355	791	1 163	3 097	638
21 years and over	231	333	757	1 106	2 927	609
60 years and over	82	108	280	328	827	160
62 years and over	75	102	244	289	745	142
Median	38.7	37.0	42.4	36.9	36.8	37.9
Male	280	375	929	1 391	3 706	757
Median age	37.3	33.7	36.4	33.5	33.6	36.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	584	820	1 909	2 853	7 667	1 575
In households	584	808	1 909	2 853	7 544	1 565
Householder	234	343	780	1 153	2 998	584
Family householder	174	238	591	863	2 241	484
Nonfamily householder	60	105	189	290	757	100
Living alone	53	91	169	255	686	91
Spouse	141	189	490	710	1 930	448
Child	156	201	508	817	2 256	458
Other relatives	37	39	93	101	208	51
Nonrelatives	16	36	38	72	152	24
Institutionalized persons	—	12	—	—	123	10
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.47	2.34	2.45	2.46	2.52	2.67
Persons per family	2.90	2.81	2.85	2.87	2.97	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	103	128	357	399	1 004	209
In households	103	117	357	399	890	199
Householder	65	83	240	272	608	121
Nonfamily householder	26	43	98	106	285	44
Living alone	25	42	94	100	282	41
Spouse	30	26	92	102	220	56
Other relatives	8	7	22	20	53	20
Nonrelatives	—	1	3	5	9	2
Institutionalized persons	—	11	—	—	114	10
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	174	238	591	863	2 241	484
With own children under 18 years	64	91	213	373	1 037	216
Number of own children under 18 years	103	139	339	596	1 712	318
Married-couple families	141	190	492	705	1 932	443
With own children under 18 years	53	72	175	304	859	200
Number of own children under 18 years	90	109	288	496	1 455	302
Female householder, no husband present	22	40	73	125	244	30
With own children under 18 years	7	13	27	55	134	27
Number of own children under 18 years	7	23	39	81	194	13
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	232	308	765	1 088	2 923	620
Never married	51	66	169	234	610	114
Now married, except separated	146	200	499	716	1 985	454
Separated	5	9	23	36	82	12
Widowed	6	3	21	17	70	10
Divorced	24	30	53	85	176	30
Females 15 years and over	251	371	828	1 208	3 239	673
Never married	34	46	105	168	488	101
Now married, except separated	147	199	499	726	1 979	459
Separated	8	21	30	50	95	15
Widowed	40	69	128	151	415	74
Divorced	22	36	66	113	262	24

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County—Con.				
	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
AGE					
All persons	3 123	4 449	6 113	4 669	3 568
Under 5 years.....	178	230	357	328	246
5 to 9 years.....	206	184	361	293	252
10 to 14 years.....	225	217	392	297	256
15 to 19 years.....	250	623	393	312	215
20 to 24 years.....	182	971	410	268	221
25 to 34 years.....	496	570	947	777	633
35 to 44 years.....	516	482	951	788	611
45 to 54 years.....	388	431	762	599	401
55 to 64 years.....	333	317	658	437	315
65 to 74 years.....	218	268	560	342	273
75 to 84 years.....	113	139	252	194	126
85 years and over.....	18	17	70	34	19
3 and 4 years.....	78	103	145	122	115
16 years and over.....	2 458	3 777	4 930	3 685	2 779
18 years and over.....	2 356	3 678	4 779	3 561	2 689
21 years and over.....	2 225	2 792	4 530	3 392	2 549
60 years and over.....	502	577	1 208	794	582
62 years and over.....	439	527	1 079	688	522
Median.....	35.5	25.0	37.0	35.8	34.4
Female	1 559	2 277	3 076	2 378	1 865
Under 5 years.....	92	112	159	156	125
5 to 9 years.....	96	95	175	141	139
10 to 14 years.....	90	98	208	159	136
15 to 19 years.....	106	325	178	158	105
20 to 24 years.....	85	476	200	130	116
25 to 34 years.....	259	273	468	394	325
35 to 44 years.....	261	255	462	401	309
45 to 54 years.....	194	225	374	294	193
55 to 64 years.....	170	173	340	225	167
65 to 74 years.....	116	148	306	173	158
75 to 84 years.....	75	85	158	120	79
85 years and over.....	15	12	48	27	13
3 and 4 years.....	40	49	70	50	50
16 years and over.....	1 262	1 949	2 507	1 887	1 444
18 years and over.....	1 216	1 893	2 437	1 821	1 402
21 years and over.....	1 154	1 456	2 318	1 739	1 335
60 years and over.....	284	325	675	441	336
62 years and over.....	247	303	599	382	310
Median.....	36.8	25.9	38.3	36.3	34.5
Male	1 564	2 172	3 037	2 291	1 703
Median age.....	33.9	23.9	35.8	35.2	34.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	3 123	4 449	6 113	4 669	3 568
In households.....	3 119	3 458	6 113	4 669	3 530
Householder.....	1 148	1 395	2 402	1 812	1 335
Family householder.....	955	981	1 879	1 425	1 046
Nonfamily householder.....	193	414	523	387	289
Living alone.....	178	320	480	351	242
Spouse.....	846	804	1 652	1 258	888
Child.....	984	975	1 771	1 388	1 094
Other relatives.....	107	112	195	126	121
Nonrelatives.....	34	172	93	85	92
Institutionalized persons.....	4	—	—	—	33
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	991	—	—	5
Persons per household.....	2.72	2.48	2.55	2.57	2.65
Persons per family.....	3.04	2.92	2.93	2.95	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	349	424	882	570	418
In households.....	346	424	882	570	406
Householder.....	222	287	584	386	262
Nonfamily householder.....	86	123	239	155	96
Living alone.....	84	121	233	155	94
Spouse.....	89	117	243	152	111
Other relatives.....	32	19	49	28	30
Nonrelatives.....	3	1	6	4	3
Institutionalized persons.....	3	—	—	—	12
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	955	981	1 879	1 425	1 046
With own children under 18 years.....	438	440	783	638	481
Number of own children under 18 years.....	709	702	1 258	1 045	809
Married-couple families	846	804	1 657	1 255	890
With own children under 18 years.....	386	345	698	561	405
Number of own children under 18 years.....	638	574	1 135	934	690
Female householder, no husband present	88	139	152	118	114
With own children under 18 years.....	43	71	66	56	53
Number of own children under 18 years.....	59	100	97	80	84
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	1 233	1 846	2 469	1 829	1 349
Never married.....	283	829	537	344	275
Now married, except separated.....	864	836	1 700	1 275	927
Separated.....	11	45	49	44	42
Widowed.....	25	27	50	40	26
Divorced.....	50	109	133	126	79
Females 15 years and over	1 281	1 972	2 534	1 922	1 465
Never married.....	179	791	357	278	242
Now married, except separated.....	871	832	1 693	1 285	919
Separated.....	23	33	41	51	41
Widowed.....	131	162	288	189	154
Divorced.....	77	154	155	119	109

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alomonce County			Totals for split trocts/BNA's in Alomonce County				
		Total	Burlington city	Groham city	Troct 202	Troct 203	Troct 204	Troct 205	Troct 208
AGE									
All persons	20 822	20 822	8 909	1 673	732	1 875	4 270	1 380	1 393
Under 5 years	1 744	1 744	870	184	81	196	310	128	179
5 to 9 years	1 449	1 449	688	128	58	176	266	103	125
10 to 14 years	1 499	1 499	681	106	60	161	307	83	98
15 to 19 years	1 688	1 688	723	117	61	179	353	105	99
20 to 24 years	1 762	1 762	764	138	53	169	363	94	127
25 to 34 years	3 574	3 574	1 611	353	161	331	587	248	302
35 to 44 years	3 103	3 103	1 290	252	119	308	604	204	168
45 to 54 years	2 092	2 092	805	141	58	151	460	138	93
55 to 64 years	1 600	1 600	610	93	34	84	427	112	69
65 to 74 years	1 399	1 399	527	95	28	77	364	98	73
75 to 84 years	695	695	253	51	11	30	186	52	43
85 years and over	217	217	87	15	8	13	43	15	17
3 and 4 years	670	670	322	80	30	73	111	55	62
16 years and over	15 803	15 803	6 524	1 237	523	1 302	3 320	1 051	969
18 years and over	15 190	15 190	6 260	1 194	498	1 237	3 187	1 005	929
21 years and over	14 071	14 071	5 791	1 117	458	1 122	2 959	946	871
60 years and over	3 082	3 082	1 140	213	60	152	791	221	165
62 years and over	2 751	2 751	1 030	192	56	141	707	201	151
Median	31.1	31.1	29.3	29.5	27.6	26.9	34.0	31.8	27.1
Female	11 230	11 230	4 916	901	385	1 030	2 328	743	781
Under 5 years	885	885	450	91	39	108	164	65	92
5 to 9 years	729	729	327	76	23	92	113	53	59
10 to 14 years	781	781	349	51	24	83	151	40	55
15 to 19 years	864	864	372	66	31	87	187	53	53
20 to 24 years	934	934	422	81	28	96	191	54	68
25 to 34 years	1 931	1 931	909	181	90	188	328	136	177
35 to 44 years	1 684	1 684	724	126	60	168	340	104	92
45 to 54 years	1 112	1 112	445	78	32	85	236	78	56
55 to 64 years	898	898	361	53	20	51	245	58	43
65 to 74 years	809	809	317	60	21	45	217	56	44
75 to 84 years	453	453	173	29	9	16	125	36	29
85 years and over	150	150	67	9	8	11	31	10	13
3 and 4 years	346	346	166	43	16	43	52	26	34
16 years and over	8 663	8 663	3 714	672	295	726	1 865	580	564
18 years and over	8 344	8 344	3 572	649	278	696	1 791	555	545
21 years and over	7 769	7 769	3 331	605	261	639	1 676	523	511
60 years and over	1 847	1 847	720	127	45	92	483	134	108
62 years and over	1 667	1 667	653	115	43	84	435	121	100
Median	32.2	32.2	30.8	29.8	30.5	27.8	35.7	32.4	28.6
Male	9 592	9 592	3 993	772	347	845	1 942	637	612
Median age	29.9	29.9	27.5	29.2	25.9	25.7	32.1	31.2	25.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	20 822	20 822	8 909	1 673	732	1 875	4 270	1 380	1 393
In households	20 440	20 440	8 780	1 544	718	1 862	4 223	1 361	1 392
Householder	7 463	7 463	3 248	604	284	671	1 520	492	514
Family householder	5 491	5 491	2 321	432	165	490	1 147	373	360
Nonfamily householder	1 972	1 972	927	172	119	181	373	119	154
Living alone	1 715	1 715	793	149	102	158	332	100	129
Spouse	2 947	2 947	1 103	216	69	249	577	197	144
Child	7 310	7 310	3 242	574	275	723	1 450	470	527
Other relatives	1 974	1 974	808	100	53	147	517	158	123
Nonrelatives	746	746	379	50	37	72	159	44	84
Institutionalized persons	264	264	106	123	—	13	45	18	1
Other persons in group quarters	118	118	23	6	14	—	2	1	—
Persons per household	2.74	2.74	2.70	2.56	2.54	2.77	2.78	2.77	2.69
Persons per family	3.23	3.23	3.21	3.05	3.36	3.29	3.22	3.22	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	2 311	2 311	867	161	47	120	593	165	133
In households	2 215	2 215	812	144	47	109	569	161	133
Householder	1 544	1 544	587	106	41	80	397	112	95
Nonfamily householder	651	651	295	58	36	43	160	48	54
Living alone	625	625	278	57	35	43	148	45	53
Spouse	389	389	118	23	—	19	99	30	16
Other relatives	244	244	90	11	4	9	65	19	19
Nonrelatives	38	38	17	4	2	1	8	—	3
Institutionalized persons	95	95	55	16	—	11	24	4	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	5 491	5 491	2 321	432	165	490	1 147	373	360
With own children under 18 years	2 640	2 640	1 233	251	110	303	470	176	216
Number of own children under 18 years	4 540	4 540	2 162	423	204	539	802	305	387
Married-couple families	2 963	2 963	1 108	217	68	252	577	199	146
With own children under 18 years	1 316	1 316	537	114	48	152	206	86	81
Number of own children under 18 years	2 281	2 281	931	186	77	273	355	160	139
Female householder, no husband present	2 074	2 074	1 040	194	84	200	459	143	188
With own children under 18 years	1 153	1 153	624	126	56	133	220	84	124
Number of own children under 18 years	1 996	1 996	1 130	222	113	239	380	138	234
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	7 295	7 295	2 880	572	234	595	1 487	481	416
Never married	2 803	2 803	1 153	203	103	232	569	182	177
Now married, except separated	3 185	3 185	1 178	252	76	269	618	215	151
Separated	397	397	174	34	25	27	79	30	31
Widowed	272	272	110	20	4	10	79	14	19
Divorced	638	638	265	63	26	57	142	40	38
Females 15 years and over	8 835	8 835	3 790	683	299	747	1 900	585	575
Never married	2 934	2 934	1 344	224	115	259	637	198	218
Now married, except separated	3 166	3 166	1 192	230	80	268	622	214	158
Separated	610	610	313	60	28	58	134	45	53
Widowed	1 204	1 204	505	77	42	64	319	83	72
Divorced	921	921	436	92	34	98	188	45	74

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County—Con.		Burlington city, Alamance County						Graham city, Alamance County	
	Tract 211	Tract 212.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	686	1 940	549	732	1 382	3 670	738	1 393	863	606
Under 5 years.....	71	164	57	81	144	269	91	179	108	63
5 to 9 years.....	49	113	54	58	134	225	63	125	70	48
10 to 14 years.....	45	127	58	60	118	272	44	98	53	41
15 to 19 years.....	38	131	43	61	136	306	60	99	66	36
20 to 24 years.....	46	203	55	53	123	315	56	127	78	37
25 to 34 years.....	123	375	118	161	233	518	155	302	187	116
35 to 44 years.....	130	260	77	119	218	525	97	168	96	117
45 to 54 years.....	66	220	35	58	116	394	78	93	64	52
55 to 64 years.....	37	141	24	34	65	362	46	69	52	29
65 to 74 years.....	47	128	17	28	60	308	25	73	51	42
75 to 84 years.....	29	60	9	11	25	142	15	43	28	21
85 years and over.....	5	18	2	8	10	34	8	17	10	4
3 and 4 years.....	35	56	24	30	56	95	39	62	44	30
16 years and over.....	517	1 513	365	523	958	2 847	530	969	621	450
18 years and over.....	501	1 458	353	498	911	2 736	507	929	595	435
21 years and over.....	473	1 361	327	458	821	2 529	471	871	558	408
60 years and over.....	100	278	40	60	117	652	70	165	118	84
62 years and over.....	91	243	34	56	108	582	64	151	108	75
Median.....	32.4	30.4	25.6	27.6	26.8	33.6	28.8	27.1	27.8	31.6
Female	342	1 036	319	385	779	1 997	409	781	505	302
Under 5 years.....	34	82	27	39	77	143	46	92	52	31
5 to 9 years.....	28	63	30	23	72	95	35	59	41	28
10 to 14 years.....	22	68	38	24	62	135	20	55	28	19
15 to 19 years.....	21	66	19	31	64	159	33	53	35	21
20 to 24 years.....	25	99	34	28	74	164	36	68	51	21
25 to 34 years.....	54	190	64	90	136	287	90	177	113	51
35 to 44 years.....	56	146	55	60	123	294	49	92	59	50
45 to 54 years.....	34	125	20	32	71	208	44	56	36	28
55 to 64 years.....	17	81	14	20	41	209	25	43	34	14
65 to 74 years.....	28	67	10	21	35	182	14	44	35	24
75 to 84 years.....	19	38	8	9	15	96	11	29	16	12
85 years and over.....	4	11	—	8	9	25	6	13	5	3
3 and 4 years.....	19	30	12	16	30	47	22	34	23	16
16 years and over.....	255	811	218	295	553	1 593	303	564	379	221
18 years and over.....	247	787	213	278	532	1 532	288	545	365	213
21 years and over.....	233	731	198	261	486	1 431	268	511	343	199
60 years and over.....	60	157	25	45	74	396	46	108	74	42
62 years and over.....	55	139	23	43	67	355	40	100	68	42
Median.....	32.7	31.7	26.7	30.5	28.2	35.5	29.0	28.6	28.9	30.8
Male	344	904	230	347	603	1 673	329	612	358	304
Median age.....	32.3	29.0	24.3	25.9	24.7	31.0	28.4	25.4	27.0	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	686	1 940	549	732	1 382	3 670	738	1 393	863	606
In households.....	628	1 940	544	718	1 369	3 623	719	1 392	841	548
Householder.....	240	695	212	284	491	1 296	259	514	340	206
Family householder.....	182	539	142	165	366	990	193	360	224	159
Nonfamily householder.....	58	156	70	119	125	306	66	154	116	47
Living alone.....	52	129	54	102	106	271	54	129	99	42
Spouse.....	108	320	44	69	186	493	93	144	88	98
Child.....	229	658	224	275	548	1 261	279	527	318	206
Other relatives.....	34	179	34	53	96	432	60	123	65	25
Nonrelatives.....	17	88	30	37	48	141	28	84	30	13
Institutionalized persons.....	58	—	5	—	13	45	18	1	16	58
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	14	—	2	—	—	6	—
Persons per household.....	2.62	2.80	2.56	2.54	2.79	2.80	2.78	2.69	2.48	2.66
Persons per family.....	3.01	3.16	3.11	3.36	3.27	3.21	3.26	3.19	3.08	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	81	206	28	47	95	484	48	133	89	67
In households.....	75	206	27	47	84	460	44	133	78	61
Householder.....	53	145	19	41	63	323	35	95	61	41
Nonfamily householder.....	28	45	12	36	37	127	21	54	36	20
Living alone.....	27	44	11	35	37	116	19	53	35	20
Spouse.....	12	34	3	—	15	78	5	16	10	12
Other relatives.....	6	25	4	4	6	51	4	19	7	4
Nonrelatives.....	4	4	1	2	—	8	—	3	—	4
Institutionalized persons.....	6	—	1	—	11	24	4	—	10	6
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	182	539	142	165	366	990	193	360	224	159
With own children under 18 years.....	104	238	92	110	225	415	116	216	135	94
Number of own children under 18 years.....	165	390	172	204	401	696	195	387	236	152
Married-couple families	109	321	45	68	188	493	95	146	87	99
With own children under 18 years.....	64	128	24	48	110	184	52	81	41	59
Number of own children under 18 years.....	96	224	42	77	199	314	91	139	70	90
Female householder, no husband present	61	166	89	84	159	404	87	188	127	52
With own children under 18 years.....	36	87	66	56	106	192	60	124	88	31
Number of own children under 18 years.....	64	133	127	113	190	329	100	234	157	57
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	263	713	156	234	418	1 280	232	416	248	230
Never married.....	74	266	79	103	164	499	91	177	104	62
Now married, except separated.....	125	342	50	76	197	529	99	151	95	114
Separated.....	14	42	9	25	—	68	16	31	19	11
Widowed.....	13	19	5	4	7	64	6	19	8	11
Divorced.....	37	44	13	26	31	120	20	38	22	32
Females 15 years and over	258	823	224	299	568	1 624	308	575	384	224
Never married.....	61	253	94	115	196	548	118	218	147	55
Now married, except separated.....	112	330	48	80	198	530	100	158	96	101
Separated.....	16	44	27	28	45	119	29	53	40	15
Widowed.....	39	107	19	42	55	264	35	72	46	27
Divorced.....	30	89	36	34	74	163	26	74	55	26

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County									
	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 216	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
AGE										
All persons	457	600	642	1 940	1 772	1 974	500	439	423	529
Under 5 years	46	41	37	164	130	101	41	28	23	34
5 to 9 years	40	41	40	113	112	131	31	21	14	45
10 to 14 years	42	35	39	127	136	133	36	35	30	42
15 to 19 years	42	47	45	131	143	153	70	29	47	41
20 to 24 years	41	48	38	203	136	136	63	24	38	41
25 to 34 years	94	69	93	375	290	271	82	65	42	96
35 to 44 years	86	79	107	260	285	284	94	43	62	87
45 to 54 years	32	66	60	220	181	253	40	50	71	55
55 to 64 years	13	65	66	141	154	211	20	56	42	41
65 to 74 years	16	56	73	128	128	173	14	56	36	27
75 to 84 years	3	44	37	60	57	104	8	21	14	11
85 years and over	2	9	7	18	20	24	1	11	4	9
3 and 4 years	15	16	16	56	64	39	15	11	7	12
16 years and over	317	473	521	1 513	1 365	1 577	379	350	345	398
18 years and over	299	451	498	1 458	1 310	1 521	363	338	332	385
21 years and over	276	430	475	1 361	1 212	1 425	304	321	304	364
60 years and over	26	139	151	278	286	414	33	115	70	69
62 years and over	25	125	137	243	252	360	31	102	59	60
Median	26.8	36.4	36.5	30.4	33.0	37.4	26.3	38.1	38.3	31.4
Female	231	331	334	1 036	944	1 036	255	241	222	292
Under 5 years	28	21	19	82	65	51	17	8	13	19
5 to 9 years	18	18	18	63	63	60	21	9	8	25
10 to 14 years	21	16	20	68	64	82	17	21	14	25
15 to 19 years	22	28	20	66	75	71	35	17	22	23
20 to 24 years	19	27	18	99	66	71	27	15	25	20
25 to 34 years	50	41	46	190	150	147	47	31	21	56
35 to 44 years	43	46	55	146	166	137	48	24	33	45
45 to 54 years	13	28	34	125	86	133	20	31	35	28
55 to 64 years	6	36	33	81	94	106	12	28	21	23
65 to 74 years	10	35	42	67	65	98	6	36	22	14
75 to 84 years	—	29	25	38	35	66	5	14	7	7
85 years and over	1	6	4	11	15	14	—	7	1	7
3 and 4 years	12	5	4	30	33	22	6	5	4	6
16 years and over	158	272	277	811	733	831	192	199	181	215
18 years and over	149	259	267	787	699	807	182	194	175	212
21 years and over	140	245	255	731	657	753	157	181	161	199
60 years and over	13	87	88	157	166	239	17	69	37	39
62 years and over	13	80	81	139	148	207	15	62	33	37
Median	26.6	36.6	38.6	31.7	34.2	38.0	27.7	40.4	37.5	31.6
Male	226	269	308	904	828	938	245	198	201	237
Median age	27.0	36.1	35.4	29.0	31.5	36.6	24.5	34.3	39.3	30.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	457	600	642	1 940	1 772	1 974	500	439	423	529
In households	457	600	642	1 940	1 765	1 961	439	439	423	518
Householder	165	224	233	695	648	674	148	156	156	180
Family householder	114	157	180	539	469	532	116	120	119	141
Nonfamily householder	51	67	53	156	179	142	32	36	37	39
Living alone	47	61	46	129	159	132	25	33	35	34
Spouse	59	84	104	320	263	355	75	74	70	79
Child	165	189	191	658	650	663	160	150	145	191
Other relatives	45	85	98	179	153	224	40	51	45	52
Nonrelatives	23	18	16	88	51	45	16	8	7	16
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	7	13	—	—	—	11
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.78	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.72	2.92	3.00	2.82	2.74	2.92
Persons per family	3.38	3.18	3.18	3.16	3.27	3.34	3.39	3.29	3.22	3.34
Persons 65 years and over	21	109	117	206	205	301	23	88	54	47
In households	21	109	117	206	199	293	23	88	54	41
Householder	14	74	77	143	147	195	12	53	33	29
Nonfamily householder	5	33	27	45	61	56	3	18	13	10
Living alone	5	32	26	44	60	55	3	18	13	10
Spouse	3	21	25	34	32	72	4	17	11	9
Other relatives	3	14	15	25	19	22	6	16	9	3
Nonrelatives	1	—	—	4	1	4	1	2	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	6
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	114	157	180	539	469	532	116	120	119	141
With own children under 18 years	75	55	60	238	219	191	69	43	45	73
Number of own children under 18 years	131	106	110	390	381	316	117	77	65	117
Married-couple families	60	84	104	321	263	359	75	74	73	81
With own children under 18 years	40	22	34	128	106	135	46	26	27	45
Number of own children under 18 years	69	41	69	224	196	227	80	50	38	70
Female householder, no husband present	36	55	56	166	171	122	27	38	39	51
With own children under 18 years	26	28	24	87	104	39	14	13	15	25
Number of own children under 18 years	47	51	38	133	165	63	18	22	24	43
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	165	207	249	713	642	766	192	152	169	185
Never married	63	70	91	266	245	259	89	52	65	69
Now married, except separated	68	89	116	342	283	386	76	78	74	90
Separated	7	11	14	42	34	33	4	5	3	9
Widowed	2	15	8	19	27	26	5	8	14	5
Divorced	25	22	20	44	53	62	18	9	13	12
Females 15 years and over	164	276	277	823	752	843	200	203	187	223
Never married	58	89	80	253	230	242	87	58	63	65
Now married, except separated	66	92	114	330	285	379	75	80	75	94
Separated	11	15	16	44	52	43	9	9	7	12
Widowed	7	55	48	107	107	130	9	43	22	27
Divorced	22	25	19	89	78	49	20	13	20	25

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	
	Alamance County	
AGE		
All persons	487	487
Under 5 years	47	47
5 to 9 years	44	44
10 to 14 years	44	44
15 to 19 years	57	57
20 to 24 years	37	37
25 to 34 years	78	78
35 to 44 years	83	83
45 to 54 years	64	64
55 to 64 years	24	24
65 to 74 years	7	7
75 to 84 years	2	2
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	14	14
16 years and over	342	342
18 years and over	325	325
21 years and over	284	284
60 years and over	23	23
62 years and over	19	19
Median	27.4	27.4
Female	254	254
Under 5 years	24	24
5 to 9 years	23	23
10 to 14 years	19	19
15 to 19 years	21	21
20 to 24 years	16	16
25 to 34 years	47	47
35 to 44 years	48	48
45 to 54 years	33	33
55 to 64 years	18	18
65 to 74 years	5	5
75 to 84 years	—	—
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	7	7
16 years and over	184	184
18 years and over	178	178
21 years and over	162	162
60 years and over	16	16
62 years and over	12	12
Median	30.6	30.6
Male	233	233
Median age	21.9	21.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	487	487
In households	476	476
Householder	125	125
Family householder	99	99
Nonfamily householder	26	26
Living alone	23	23
Spouse	108	108
Child	189	189
Other relatives	40	40
Nonrelatives	14	14
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	10	10
Persons per household	3.43	3.43
Persons per family	3.95	3.95
Persons 65 years and over	9	9
In households	9	9
Householder	1	1
Nonfamily householder	—	—
Living alone	—	—
Spouse	—	—
Other relatives	8	8
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	99	99
With own children under 18 years	74	74
Number of own children under 18 years	148	148
Married-couple families	79	79
With own children under 18 years	61	61
Number of own children under 18 years	131	131
Female householder, no husband present	17	17
With own children under 18 years	12	12
Number of own children under 18 years	14	14
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	164	164
Never married	68	68
Now married, except separated	89	89
Separated	2	2
Widowed	1	1
Divorced	4	4
Females 15 years and over	188	188
Never married	45	45
Now married, except separated	123	123
Separated	1	1
Widowed	7	7
Divorced	12	12

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County
AGE		
All persons	736	736
Under 5 years	96	96
5 to 9 years	82	82
10 to 14 years	49	49
15 to 19 years	57	57
20 to 24 years	86	86
25 to 34 years	153	153
35 to 44 years	87	87
45 to 54 years	59	59
55 to 64 years	18	18
65 to 74 years	22	22
75 to 84 years	22	22
85 years and over	5	5
3 and 4 years	40	40
16 years and over	501	501
18 years and over	473	473
21 years and over	430	430
60 years and over	57	57
62 years and over	54	54
Median	24.9	24.9
Female	322	322
Under 5 years	56	56
5 to 9 years	37	37
10 to 14 years	27	27
15 to 19 years	27	27
20 to 24 years	27	27
25 to 34 years	48	48
35 to 44 years	42	42
45 to 54 years	20	20
55 to 64 years	10	10
65 to 74 years	15	15
75 to 84 years	11	11
85 years and over	2	2
3 and 4 years	21	21
16 years and over	198	198
18 years and over	184	184
21 years and over	169	169
60 years and over	32	32
62 years and over	30	30
Median	22.8	22.8
Male	414	414
Median age	25.6	25.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	736	736
In households	725	725
Householder	238	238
Family householder	170	170
Nonfamily householder	68	68
Living alone	46	46
Spouse	111	111
Child	262	262
Other relatives	59	59
Nonrelatives	55	55
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	10	10
Persons per household	2.92	2.92
Persons per family	3.42	3.42
Persons 65 years and over	49	49
In households	48	48
Householder	25	25
Nonfamily householder	6	6
Living alone	6	6
Spouse	12	12
Other relatives	11	11
Nonrelatives	-	-
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	170	170
With own children under 18 years	103	103
Number of own children under 18 years	227	227
Married-couple families	127	127
With own children under 18 years	83	83
Number of own children under 18 years	168	168
Female householder, no husband present	22	22
With own children under 18 years	11	11
Number of own children under 18 years	45	45
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	307	307
Never married	123	123
Now married, except separated	141	141
Separated	16	16
Widowed	3	3
Divorced	24	24
Females 15 years and over	202	202
Never married	55	55
Now married, except separated	114	114
Separated	4	4
Widowed	13	13
Divorced	16	16

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County
AGE		
All persons	85 913	85 913
Under 5 years.....	4 950	4 950
5 to 9 years.....	4 856	4 856
10 to 14 years.....	4 740	4 740
15 to 19 years.....	5 994	5 994
20 to 24 years.....	6 708	6 708
25 to 34 years.....	13 244	13 244
35 to 44 years.....	12 695	12 695
45 to 54 years.....	9 793	9 793
55 to 64 years.....	9 270	9 270
65 to 74 years.....	8 224	8 224
75 to 84 years.....	4 335	4 335
85 years and over	1 104	1 104
3 and 4 years	1 998	1 998
16 years and over	70 366	70 366
18 years and over	68 341	68 341
21 years and over	63 718	63 718
60 years and over	18 374	18 374
62 years and over	16 478	16 478
Median	36.9	36.9
Female	44 967	44 967
Under 5 years.....	2 477	2 477
5 to 9 years.....	2 343	2 343
10 to 14 years.....	2 325	2 325
15 to 19 years.....	2 956	2 956
20 to 24 years.....	3 362	3 362
25 to 34 years.....	6 592	6 592
35 to 44 years.....	6 518	6 518
45 to 54 years.....	5 044	5 044
55 to 64 years.....	4 965	4 965
65 to 74 years.....	4 695	4 695
75 to 84 years.....	2 862	2 862
85 years and over	828	828
3 and 4 years	955	955
16 years and over	37 360	37 360
18 years and over	36 355	36 355
21 years and over	34 049	34 049
60 years and over	10 942	10 942
62 years and over	9 912	9 912
Median	38.8	38.8
Male	40 946	40 946
Median age	35.1	35.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	85 913	85 913
In households	83 436	83 436
Householder	34 735	34 735
Family householder	24 919	24 919
Nonfamily householder	9 816	9 816
Living alone	8 664	8 664
Spouse	21 062	21 062
Child	22 847	22 847
Other relatives	2 611	2 611
Nonrelatives	2 181	2 181
Institutionalized persons	905	905
Other persons in group quarters	1 572	1 572
Persons per household	2.40	2.40
Persons per family	2.87	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	13 663	13 663
In households	12 999	12 999
Householder	8 896	8 896
Nonfamily householder	4 054	4 054
Living alone	3 961	3 961
Spouse	3 248	3 248
Other relatives	747	747
Nonrelatives	108	108
Institutionalized persons	662	662
Other persons in group quarters	2	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	24 919	24 919
With own children under 18 years.....	10 158	10 158
Number of own children under 18 years	16 391	16 391
Married-couple families	21 075	21 075
With own children under 18 years.....	8 421	8 421
Number of own children under 18 years	13 928	13 928
Female householder, no husband present	3 005	3 005
With own children under 18 years.....	1 388	1 388
Number of own children under 18 years	1 986	1 986
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	33 545	33 545
Never married	7 995	7 995
Now married, except separated	21 660	21 660
Separated	821	821
Widowed	847	847
Divorced	2 222	2 222
Females 15 years and over	37 822	37 822
Never married	6 673	6 673
Now married, except separated	21 662	21 662
Separated	1 001	1 001
Widowed	5 325	5 325
Divorced	3 161	3 161

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Alamance County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County							
Burlington, NC MSA	Burlington city		Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 211
	Total											
RACE												
All persons	108 213	39 498	10 426	3 837	6 762	5 343	5 476	5 813	6 786	6 905	4 187	5 049
White	86 373	30 152	8 659	3 068	4 828	1 050	4 021	5 673	6 403	5 420	3 989	4 327
Black	20 822	8 909	1 673	732	1 875	4 270	1 380	90	280	1 393	174	686
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	303	78	30	9	11	8	27	3	11	24	13	13
American Indian	299	75	30	9	10	8	27	3	11	24	13	13
Eskimo	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	487	308	40	23	34	9	44	42	84	60	7	15
Chinese	475	307	37	23	33	9	44	42	84	59	6	15
Japanese	52	27	15	5	2	—	3	10	2	4	9	15
Hipino	41	19	2	3	8	—	3	3	3	2	1	1
Japanese	39	21	2	—	—	—	1	2	17	1	2	—
Asian Indian	125	93	4	1	17	—	7	14	25	26	—	—
Korean	74	41	7	1	3	—	11	4	22	1	—	1
Vietnamese	37	21	1	—	5	4	—	—	8	—	1	—
Cambodian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	47	43	—	13	—	5	17	—	—	8	—	—
Thai	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	46	30	6	—	—	—	2	12	6	9	1	4
Pacific Islander	12	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamonian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other race	228	51	24	5	14	6	4	5	8	8	4	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	108 213	39 498	10 426	3 837	6 762	5 343	5 476	5 813	6 786	6 905	4 187	5 049
Hispanic origin (of any race)	736	234	97	25	63	16	34	28	46	35	25	33
Mexican	324	74	37	5	27	5	20	2	5	22	5	5
Puerto Rican	90	34	7	1	7	7	9	4	8	5	5	3
Cuban	47	19	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	275	107	49	15	29	4	5	18	25	7	15	24
Not of Hispanic origin	107 477	39 264	10 329	3 812	6 699	5 327	5 442	5 785	6 740	6 870	4 162	5 016
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	108 213	39 498	10 426	3 837	6 762	5 343	5 476	5 813	6 786	6 905	4 187	5 049
White	86 373	30 152	8 659	3 068	4 828	1 050	4 021	5 673	6 403	5 420	3 989	4 327
Hispanic origin	460	166	71	14	45	3	30	23	39	28	23	29
Not of Hispanic origin	85 913	29 986	8 588	3 054	4 783	1 047	3 991	5 650	6 364	5 392	3 966	4 298
Black	20 822	8 909	1 673	732	1 875	4 270	1 380	90	280	1 393	174	686
Hispanic origin	59	23	6	5	8	9	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	20 763	8 886	1 667	727	1 867	4 261	1 380	90	280	1 392	174	686
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	303	78	30	9	11	8	27	3	11	24	13	13
Asian or Pacific Islander	487	308	40	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	475	307	37	23	33	9	44	42	84	60	7	15
Chinese	52	27	15	5	2	—	3	10	2	4	9	15
Hipino	41	19	2	3	8	—	3	3	3	2	1	1
Japanese	39	21	2	—	—	—	1	2	17	1	2	—
Asian Indian	125	93	4	1	17	—	7	14	25	26	—	—
Korean	74	41	7	1	3	—	11	4	22	1	—	1
Vietnamese	37	21	1	—	5	4	—	—	8	—	—	—
Cambodian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	47	43	—	13	—	5	17	—	—	8	—	—
Thai	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	46	30	6	—	—	—	2	12	6	9	1	4
Pacific Islander	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamonian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	228	51	24	5	14	6	4	5	8	8	4	8

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Burlington city, Alamance County												
Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County—Con.		Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 217 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons		4 835	6 144	414	3 514	3 764	5 271	3 917	2 899	5 702	6 639	6 308	289	781
White		2 860	5 727	338	2 931	2 997	3 842	230	2 112	5 570	6 260	4 829	287	756
Black		1 940	354	73	549	732	1 382	3 670	738	82	277	1 393	2	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		12	7	1	10	9	11	2	11	3	10	20	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese		5	49	—	20	23	24	9	37	42	84	58	—	11
Filipino		3	48	—	20	23	24	9	37	42	84	57	—	11
Japanese		—	9	—	4	5	8	—	2	10	2	2	—	2
Korean		—	4	—	1	3	8	—	2	—	3	2	—	—
Asian Indian		1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Vietnamese		2	12	—	5	1	9	—	7	14	25	26	—	6
Cambodian		—	6	—	4	—	5	4	7	4	8	1	—	3
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	13	—	5	17	—	—	8	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		2	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	12	6	9	—	—
Hawaiian		2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		18	7	2	4	3	12	6	1	5	8	1	—	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		4 835	6 144	414	3 514	3 764	5 271	3 917	2 899	5 702	6 639	6 308	289	781
Hispanic origin (of any race)		69	29	8	19	22	48	12	13	28	46	33	—	5
Mexican		49	21	2	10	4	15	4	9	2	5	20	—	3
Puerto Rican		1	6	4	—	1	7	4	1	4	8	5	—	—
Cuban		1	6	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		18	13	2	7	13	26	4	3	18	25	7	—	2
Not of Hispanic origin		4 766	6 115	406	3 495	3 742	5 223	3 905	2 886	5 674	6 593	6 275	289	776
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		4 835	6 144	414	3 514	3 764	5 271	3 917	2 899	5 702	6 639	6 308	289	781
White		2 860	5 727	338	2 931	2 997	3 842	230	2 112	5 570	6 260	4 829	287	756
Hispanic origin		69	29	8	19	22	48	12	13	28	46	33	—	5
Not of Hispanic origin		4 766	6 115	406	3 495	3 742	5 223	3 905	2 886	5 674	6 593	6 275	289	776
Black		1 940	354	73	549	732	1 382	3 670	738	82	277	1 393	2	11
Hispanic origin		3	354	72	549	727	1 374	8	738	82	277	1 392	2	11
Not of Hispanic origin		1 937	354	72	549	727	1 374	8	738	82	277	1 392	2	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		12	7	1	10	9	11	2	11	3	10	20	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		12	7	1	10	9	11	2	11	3	10	20	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		17	7	2	4	3	12	6	1	5	8	1	—	2
Hispanic origin		17	7	2	4	3	12	6	1	5	8	1	—	2
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Graham city, Alamance County					Remainder of Alamance County						
		Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons		73	443	3 069	3 337	3 497	7	1 048	1 426	2 577	111	147	597
White		71	402	2 883	2 436	2 860	7	584	820	1 909	103	143	591
Black		—	36	168	863	606	—	457	600	642	8	3	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	9	12	9	—	—	6	16	—	1	4
American Indian		—	—	9	12	9	—	—	6	16	—	1	4
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian		—	4	7	14	15	—	6	—	7	—	—	2
Chinese		—	4	6	12	15	—	5	—	7	—	—	2
Filipino		—	—	1	5	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Japanese		—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		—	4	—	6	1	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		2	1	2	12	7	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		73	443	3 069	3 337	3 497	7	1 048	1 426	2 577	111	147	597
Hispanic origin (of any race)		3	10	24	28	32	—	5	4	21	—	—	2
Mexican		1	9	5	18	4	—	3	1	11	—	—	2
Puerto Rican		—	—	4	—	3	—	—	3	8	—	—	—
Cuban		—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		2	1	15	7	24	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		70	433	3 045	3 309	3 465	7	1 043	1 422	2 556	111	147	595
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		73	443	3 069	3 337	3 497	7	1 048	1 426	2 577	111	147	597
White		71	402	2 883	2 436	2 860	7	584	820	1 909	103	143	591
Hispanic origin		1	9	22	10	29	—	4	3	18	—	—	2
Not of Hispanic origin		70	393	2 861	2 426	2 831	7	580	817	1 891	103	143	589
Black		—	36	168	863	606	—	457	600	642	8	3	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	36	168	857	606	—	457	599	642	8	3	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	9	12	9	—	—	6	16	—	1	4
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	9	12	8	—	—	6	16	—	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	4	7	14	15	—	6	—	7	—	—	2
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	4	7	14	15	—	5	—	7	—	—	2
Other race		2	1	2	12	7	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	2	12	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Alamance County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area												
RACE	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
All persons	829	1 552	4 828	9 537	3 615	2 272	3 528	4 980	5 363	6 596	5 126	4 157
White	819	1 467	2 853	7 667	1 575	2 138	3 123	4 449	4 971	6 113	4 669	3 568
Black	4	80	1 940	1 772	1 974	133	393	500	343	439	423	529
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	6	6	15	7	30
American Indian	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Eskimo	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Asian	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Chinese	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Filipino	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Japanese	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Asian Indian	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Korean	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Vietnamese	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Cambodian	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Hmong	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Laotian	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Thai	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Other Asian	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Pacific Islander	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Hawaiian	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Samoan	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Guamanian	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Other Pacific Islander	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Other race	2	1	18	45	11	1	1	16	5	19	23	9
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	829	1 552	4 828	9 537	3 615	2 272	3 528	4 980	5 363	6 596	5 126	4 157
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	1	69	102	24	5	11	36	24	39	32	29
Mexican	1	1	49	47	15	4	1	11	1	28	23	16
Puerto Rican	1	1	1	12	3	—	5	5	6	—	—	5
Cuban	1	1	1	6	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	5
Other Hispanic	—	—	18	37	6	1	5	15	11	10	9	3
Not of Hispanic origin	828	1 551	4 759	9 435	3 591	2 267	3 517	4 944	5 339	6 557	5 094	4 128
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	829	1 552	4 828	9 537	3 615	2 272	3 528	4 980	5 363	6 596	5 126	4 157
White	819	1 467	2 853	7 667	1 575	2 138	3 123	4 449	4 971	6 113	4 669	3 568
Hispanic origin	1	1	69	102	24	5	11	36	24	39	32	29
Not of Hispanic origin	818	1 467	2 804	7 613	1 573	2 133	3 112	4 433	4 953	6 097	4 661	3 552
Black	4	80	1 940	1 772	1 974	133	393	500	343	439	423	529
Hispanic origin	4	80	1 937	1 767	1 963	133	393	495	343	436	422	528
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	6	6	15	7	30
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Asian	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Hispanic origin	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	12	20	55	1	8	1	1	15	7	30
Other race	2	1	18	45	11	1	1	16	5	19	23	9
Hispanic origin	2	1	17	43	11	1	1	15	5	18	23	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207
All housing units	45 312	45 312	17 696	4 517	1 906	2 811	2 053	2 259	2 473	3 376
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	42 652	42 652	16 627	4 290	1 754	2 662	1 943	2 123	2 375	3 120
Owner-occupied housing units	30 643	30 643	10 278	2 613	925	1 782	1 216	1 537	2 072	1 741
Percent of occupied housing units	71.8	71.8	61.8	60.9	52.7	66.9	62.6	72.4	87.2	55.8
White	26 152	26 152	8 920	2 370	868	1 452	285	1 261	2 052	1 714
Black	4 333	4 333	1 302	234	55	319	925	259	10	20
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	71	71	12	6	—	3	3	6	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	58	58	35	3	2	—	—	10	10	6
Other race	29	29	9	—	—	5	3	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	113	113	36	10	1	7	4	8	6	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	26 073	26 073	8 895	2 360	868	1 448	285	1 254	2 046	1 708
Renter-occupied housing units	12 009	12 009	6 349	1 677	829	880	727	586	303	1 379
White	8 728	8 728	4 325	1 285	590	521	130	346	289	1 239
Black	3 130	3 130	1 946	370	229	352	595	233	11	112
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	36	36	15	4	2	3	—	4	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	67	67	53	7	4	3	2	2	1	20
Other race	48	48	10	11	4	2	—	1	1	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	125	125	50	24	9	16	1	3	2	15
White, not of Hispanic origin	8 662	8 662	4 289	1 275	588	508	129	344	288	1 228
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	2 660	2 660	1 069	227	152	149	110	136	98	256
For sale only	425	425	180	27	23	29	13	23	32	39
For rent	1 048	1 048	570	113	84	83	49	25	19	179
Rented or sold, not occupied	324	324	137	17	13	14	6	63	35	19
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	77	77	27	7	2	—	2	—	6	6
For migrant workers	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	783	783	155	63	30	23	40	25	6	13
Boarded up	50	50	8	1	1	—	1	4	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room	148	148	87	18	10	3	1	4	1	19
2 rooms	614	614	331	65	34	75	21	21	1	86
3 rooms	3 336	3 336	1 646	449	282	221	141	134	42	326
4 rooms	10 748	10 748	4 162	1 197	581	618	615	643	334	895
5 rooms	12 615	12 615	4 607	1 261	493	961	708	679	328	860
6 rooms	8 880	8 880	3 215	845	317	606	375	412	449	659
7 rooms	4 488	4 488	1 656	365	88	200	128	203	462	344
8 or more rooms	4 483	4 483	1 992	317	101	127	64	163	856	187
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	6.7	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.8	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.7	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	6.7	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	7.0	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	32 044	32 044	12 414	2 938	1 379	1 788	1 511	1 836	2 172	1 883
1, attached	499	499	238	62	23	21	37	21	38	57
2	1 314	1 314	914	232	162	111	136	92	20	53
3 or 4	1 674	1 674	1 121	314	113	89	74	27	160	226
5 to 9	2 012	2 012	1 401	313	120	30	28	47	47	556
10 to 19	1 071	1 071	667	236	36	32	6	16	22	448
20 to 49	171	171	147	—	33	28	—	—	—	55
50 or more	168	168	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	6 064	6 064	511	388	23	485	243	223	1	84
Other	295	295	115	34	17	16	16	16	13	14
Occupied housing units	42 652	42 652	16 627	4 290	1 754	2 662	1 943	2 123	2 375	3 120
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	10 467	10 467	4 803	1 202	627	692	445	445	528	983
2 persons	14 814	14 814	5 836	1 542	594	886	570	768	976	1 172
3 persons	8 472	8 472	2 922	792	473	516	445	440	412	533
4 persons	6 023	6 023	2 056	522	172	366	266	314	327	332
5 persons	1 990	1 990	676	174	61	144	120	99	103	77
6 or more persons	886	886	334	58	27	58	97	57	29	23
Median, occupied housing units	2.23	2.23	2.10	2.11	1.92	2.22	2.42	2.30	2.18	1.99
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.30	2.30	2.18	2.21	1.98	2.24	2.34	2.27	2.21	2.16
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.03	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.83	2.16	2.61	2.42	1.90	1.72
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	41 743	41 743	16 332	4 212	1 727	2 581	1 847	2 068	2 371	3 101
1.01 to 1.50	740	740	229	69	22	68	65	44	3	14
1.51 or more	169	169	66	9	5	13	31	11	1	5
Mean .....	.46	.46	.44	.46	.45	.48	.54	.49	.35	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 503	22 503	9 072	2 183	852	1 376	940	1 242	1 853	1 589
Less than \$20,000	769	769	229	67	34	21	82	97	6	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3 097	3 097	1 264	298	280	134	267	303	78	61
\$40,000 to \$59,999	5 972	5 972	2 414	657	405	500	389	315	168	284
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 111	5 111	2 003	600	104	505	149	208	236	536
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 104	3 104	1 167	257	25	145	38	155	257	437
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 840	2 840	1 138	240	4	64	13	130	553	244
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 023	1 023	473	46	—	6	2	26	91	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	280	280	149	10	—	1	—	2	45	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	128	128	87	6	—	—	—	—	91	1
\$300,000 or more	179	179	148	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	64 900	64 900	65 400	62 000	44 300	60 900	44 500	53 500	117 300	77 100
Mean (dollars)	77 100	77 100	82 500	68 400	45 500	62 600	46 500	62 200	134 200	79 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 523	11 523	6 271	1 656	818	867	705	576	294	1 371
Median contract rent (dollars)	279	279	293	276	261	293	220	217	350	383
Mean contract rent (dollars)	279	279	291	250	247	307	215	221	338	392
With meals included in rent	76	76	64	2	2	46	1	2	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	712	712	786	207	375	966	50	732	—	163
No meals included in rent	10 596	10 596	5 939	1 568	780	784	654	517	265	1 352
No cash rent	851	851	268	86	36	37	50	57	29	18

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alomance County—Con.					Burlington city, Alomance County				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)
All housing units	3 148	1 726	2 050	1 986	2 199	284	1 728	1 875	2 171	1 448
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	2 964	1 659	1 970	1 866	2 104	254	1 624	1 725	2 063	1 374
Owner-occupied housing units	1 636	1 310	1 390	1 540	1 670	40	914	921	1 349	814
Percent of occupied housing units	55.2	79.0	70.6	82.5	79.4	15.7	56.3	53.4	65.4	59.2
White	1 511	1 284	1 247	943	1 570	38	888	864	1 149	41
Black	115	23	141	588	90	2	22	55	192	769
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	2	1	4	1	—	3	—	3	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	1	1	1	7	—	1	2	1	—
Other race	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	4	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	4	5	15	6	1	3	1	6	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 508	1 280	1 242	933	1 566	37	886	864	1 146	41
Renter-occupied housing units	1 328	349	580	326	434	214	710	804	714	560
White	910	320	474	213	408	177	513	567	409	31
Black	399	24	99	107	24	36	190	229	299	527
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	4	2	—	—	1	1	2	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	15	—	3	1	2	—	6	4	3	2
Other race	1	1	2	5	—	—	—	2	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	4	6	9	—	3	4	7	11	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	905	317	471	209	408	174	509	565	400	31
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	184	67	80	120	95	30	104	150	108	74
For sale only	22	12	12	11	25	1	22	23	22	6
For rent	109	28	26	41	27	19	39	82	68	40
Rented or sold, not occupied	19	2	9	15	16	—	8	13	6	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	6	1	4	1	2	5	3	2	—	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	28	24	29	52	25	5	32	30	12	22
Boarded up	1	1	1	4	2	—	2	1	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room	28	1	18	2	2	22	6	10	2	—
2 rooms	59	20	19	28	24	32	36	34	59	17
3 rooms	334	101	90	111	84	120	192	281	181	106
4 rooms	934	359	385	566	363	40	362	561	394	408
5 rooms	1 006	445	634	711	396	18	356	485	738	520
6 rooms	491	350	502	334	438	32	267	315	529	266
7 rooms	171	227	246	146	350	12	173	88	173	87
8 or more rooms	125	223	156	88	542	8	336	101	95	44
Median, all housing units	4.7	5.4	5.3	4.9	6.0	3.2	5.3	4.6	5.1	4.9
Mean, all housing units	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.0	6.2	3.7	5.7	4.8	5.1	5.0
Median, occupied housing units	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.9	6.1	3.3	5.3	4.7	5.1	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	6.5	6.1	6.4	5.2	5.5	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	2 207	1 229	1 535	1 189	1 734	66	1 130	1 373	1 485	1 016
1, attached	29	36	17	16	38	—	32	23	19	27
2	156	26	67	4	37	21	206	158	86	134
3 or 4	203	18	85	7	113	22	212	113	86	74
5 to 9	245	83	142	26	66	35	100	120	240	30
10 to 19	37	48	73	9	51	37	33	36	32	6
20 to 49	2	—	—	—	—	29	—	33	28	—
50 or more	96	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	153	270	110	727	149	—	1	2	180	147
Other	20	16	21	8	11	2	14	17	15	14
Occupied housing units	2 964	1 659	1 970	1 866	2 104	254	1 624	1 725	2 063	1 374
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	895	372	436	386	415	167	607	618	524	293
2 persons	1 030	631	740	653	715	54	531	584	708	389
3 persons	508	312	405	385	479	15	217	271	386	319
4 persons	351	236	290	298	358	12	186	167	295	203
5 persons	106	88	73	88	101	4	61	59	109	93
6 or more persons	74	20	26	56	36	2	22	26	41	77
Median, occupied housing units	2.07	2.23	2.24	2.34	2.39	1.50—	1.89	1.92	2.22	2.52
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.06	2.30	2.31	2.36	2.49	1.83	1.99	1.98	2.26	2.45
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.08	1.84	2.04	2.23	1.97	1.50—	1.71	1.82	2.09	2.63
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	2 888	1 637	1 950	1 805	2 094	252	1 602	1 701	2 017	1 298
1.01 to 1.50	60	21	18	53	7	2	19	19	41	50
1.51 or more	16	1	2	8	3	—	3	5	5	26
Mean .....	.48	.44	.45	.51	.41	.42	.38	.45	.48	.56
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 375	997	1 218	884	1 381	33	813	848	1 162	628
Less than \$20,000	55	12	11	43	16	1	19	33	4	54
\$20,000 to \$39,999	309	61	95	183	65	13	91	101	101	180
\$40,000 to \$59,999	566	182	330	328	147	15	166	404	445	253
\$60,000 to \$79,999	315	237	435	194	222	4	172	104	463	108
\$80,000 to \$99,999	85	179	187	57	236	—	116	25	110	24
\$100,000 to \$149,999	29	242	126	48	293	—	134	4	37	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	63	20	26	245	—	65	—	2	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	16	5	4	80	—	18	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	3	5	—	39	—	10	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	5	2	4	1	38	—	22	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	50 500	80 700	67 000	52 900	100 800	43 100	74 600	44 400	60 900	44 300
Mean (dollars)	55 000	89 800	73 500	59 300	122 200	45 100	96 300	45 600	61 900	46 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 308	340	568	315	413	214	702	793	706	548
Median contract rent (dollars)	270	283	285	254	421	193	273	259	305	216
Mean contract rent (dollars)	263	282	259	253	401	189	281	243	315	210
With meals included in rent	11	1	—	3	1	—	1	2	46	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	271	363	—	458	675	—	487	375	966	50
No meals included in rent	1 230	314	523	277	382	209	673	756	635	515
No cash rent	67	25	45	35	30	5	28	35	25	32

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Alamance County—Con.						Graham city, Alamance County			
	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210
All housing units.....	1 174	2 435	3 303	2 874	128	276	31	218	1 283	1 572
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 100	2 337	3 056	2 706	121	267	29	198	1 232	1 473
Owner-occupied housing units.....	741	2 036	1 710	1 408	92	253	4	132	949	675
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.4	87.1	56.0	52.0	76.0	94.8	13.8	66.7	77.0	45.8
White.....	618	2 016	1 683	1 286	91	246	4	122	925	583
Black.....	113	10	20	115	1	3	—	9	21	89
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	8	10	6	4	—	3	—	1	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	6	6	4	—	1	—	1	3	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	614	2 010	1 677	1 283	91	246	4	121	922	582
Renter-occupied housing units.....	359	301	1 346	1 298	29	14	25	66	283	798
White.....	209	289	1 208	880	28	14	23	59	257	538
Black.....	146	9	110	399	1	—	—	6	22	251
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	1	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other race.....	1	1	4	1	—	—	2	1	1	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	2	15	6	—	—	2	4	4	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	208	288	1 197	875	28	14	23	56	254	537
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	74	98	247	168	7	9	2	20	51	99
For sale only.....	16	32	37	17	1	3	—	2	10	7
For rent.....	17	19	173	108	4	1	2	8	21	60
Rentied or sold, not occupied.....	31	35	19	18	1	2	—	6	—	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	6	6	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	10	6	12	22	1	3	—	4	19	22
Boarded up.....	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	3	1	15	28	—	—	—	1	1	1
2 rooms.....	14	1	81	57	—	—	—	8	16	27
3 rooms.....	88	42	318	312	6	—	1	12	81	283
4 rooms.....	311	334	872	826	41	13	20	103	288	485
5 rooms.....	338	322	849	947	22	12	8	70	330	410
6 rooms.....	203	441	651	443	20	48	2	19	266	213
7 rooms.....	104	453	337	155	23	51	—	3	142	77
8 or more rooms.....	113	841	180	106	16	152	—	2	159	76
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	6.7	4.9	4.7	5.3	7.7	4.2	4.4	5.3	4.5
Mean, all housing units.....	5.3	6.8	5.1	4.8	5.6	7.8	4.4	4.4	5.5	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	6.7	5.0	4.8	5.4	7.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	7.0	5.8	5.2	5.9	7.9	4.8	4.4	5.7	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2	5.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	926	2 134	1 850	2 082	87	265	6	72	895	995
1, attached.....	12	38	57	27	—	3	—	—	35	13
2.....	84	20	53	152	—	—	4	10	25	131
3 or 4.....	25	160	226	203	—	—	—	—	18	212
5 to 9.....	28	47	556	245	—	—	—	—	83	89
10 to 19.....	16	22	448	37	—	—	—	—	48	115
20 to 49.....	—	—	55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	79	1	45	10	39	7	21	136	171	5
Other.....	4	13	13	20	2	1	—	—	8	12
Occupied housing units.....	1 100	2 337	3 056	2 706	121	267	29	198	1 232	1 473
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	227	527	966	822	27	25	9	68	300	509
2 persons.....	371	960	1 152	937	55	95	10	67	460	493
3 persons.....	246	404	515	466	17	66	2	34	232	247
4 persons.....	181	316	323	312	11	50	5	15	169	151
5 persons.....	47	101	77	96	9	20	2	10	59	49
6 or more persons.....	28	29	23	73	2	11	1	4	12	24
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.17	1.99	2.07	2.11	2.70	2.05	1.96	2.19	1.96
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.35	2.20	2.16	2.06	2.08	2.71	1.50—	1.88	2.29	2.09
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.43	1.89	1.72	2.08	2.25	2.50	2.11	2.33	1.75	1.80
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 075	2 333	3 039	2 631	118	266	26	188	1 218	1 439
1.01 to 1.50.....	19	3	13	59	3	1	3	7	13	30
1.51 or more.....	6	1	4	16	—	—	—	3	1	4
Mean.....	.49	.35	.42	.48	.42	.37	.57	.50	.44	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	624	1 818	1 566	1 291	68	221	4	51	748	616
Less than \$20,000.....	52	6	5	55	—	—	1	6	11	45
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	153	77	60	306	2	3	2	11	49	176
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	137	162	280	545	4	3	1	19	154	245
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	72	231	530	296	13	10	—	8	193	96
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	96	255	434	60	21	26	—	4	127	26
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	92	542	238	21	22	40	—	2	173	21
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	16	320	14	1	5	49	—	—	33	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	4	90	2	2	—	33	—	1	6	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	45	2	1	—	27	—	—	2	1
\$300,000 or more.....	—	90	1	4	—	30	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	54 600	117 200	77 000	49 500	94 000	176 700	27 500	47 500	76 200	46 700
Mean (dollars).....	66 300	134 500	79 700	52 900	102 800	193 900	28 800	53 800	84 200	50 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	355	292	1 341	1 280	29	11	25	63	280	791
Median contract rent (dollars).....	226	350	382	271	260	419	367	270	287	256
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	228	337	392	263	269	409	359	262	286	227
With meals included in rent.....	2	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	732	—	163	271	—	—	—	—	363	50
No meals included in rent.....	326	263	1 323	1 205	23	11	24	57	263	757
No cash rent.....	27	29	17	64	6	—	1	6	16	33

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Graham city, Alamance County—Con.		Remainder of Alamance County							
	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
All housing units	1 410	3	422	605	1 085	38	73	274	315	640
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 355	3	401	569	1 023	38	64	258	306	615
Owner-occupied housing units	850	3	301	402	796	36	31	228	269	540
Percent of occupied housing units	62.7	100.0	75.1	70.7	77.8	94.7	48.4	88.4	87.9	87.8
White	733	3	181	244	643	36	31	225	268	514
Black	115	—	118	156	146	—	—	—	1	26
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Other race	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	728	3	181	244	640	36	31	225	267	514
Renter-occupied housing units	505	—	100	167	227	2	33	30	37	75
White	408	—	53	99	137	—	31	30	35	66
Black	91	—	47	68	87	2	2	—	1	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	405	—	52	98	136	—	31	30	35	66
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	55	—	21	36	62	—	9	16	9	25
For sale only	8	—	5	7	7	—	2	5	1	4
For rent	22	—	7	9	8	—	6	1	3	4
Rented or sold, not occupied	3	—	2	2	32	—	—	1	1	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	18	—	7	18	15	—	1	6	4	11
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room	15	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	3
2 rooms	14	—	8	4	7	—	5	2	4	5
3 rooms	72	—	28	35	46	—	8	22	14	18
4 rooms	300	1	121	207	332	—	23	108	30	85
5 rooms	443	—	153	188	341	6	11	59	93	191
6 rooms	345	—	58	109	209	8	8	48	64	157
7 rooms	143	—	24	41	99	9	7	16	62	103
8 or more rooms	78	2	30	20	50	15	7	19	48	78
Median, all housing units	5.2	8.5+	4.9	4.8	5.0	7.1	4.3	4.6	5.8	5.6
Median, all housing units	5.3	8.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	7.4	4.8	5.0	6.0	5.8
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	8.5+	4.9	4.8	5.0	7.1	4.5	4.7	5.8	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	8.5+	5.0	5.1	5.2	7.1	5.9	4.8	6.0	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	—	4.3	4.3	4.4	6.5	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	968	2	231	495	910	38	33	125	247	567
1, attached	14	—	2	10	9	—	—	2	1	3
2	62	—	15	2	8	—	—	4	1	5
3 or 4	84	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
5 to 9	141	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10 to 19	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	54	1	169	96	144	—	39	143	60	56
Other	14	—	1	2	12	—	1	—	6	7
Occupied housing units	1 355	3	401	569	1 023	38	64	258	306	615
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	316	—	100	152	218	1	17	73	45	120
2 persons	510	2	111	181	397	26	20	93	116	230
3 persons	276	1	96	126	194	8	18	42	63	129
4 persons	182	—	56	63	133	11	9	39	56	108
5 persons	54	—	25	27	52	2	—	10	20	19
6 or more persons	17	—	13	20	29	—	—	1	6	9
Median, occupied housing units	2.21	2.25	2.41	2.23	2.24	2.75	2.25	2.10	2.43	2.32
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.28	2.25	2.36	2.15	2.20	2.63	2.46	2.12	2.44	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.06	—	2.56	2.54	2.40	4.00	1.94	2.03	2.31	1.87
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 338	3	376	549	993	38	62	257	301	612
1.01 to 1.50	16	—	20	15	25	—	1	1	5	2
1.51 or more	1	—	5	5	5	—	1	—	—	1
Mean	.46	.29	.51	.50	.49	.40	.46	.46	.45	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	763	1	163	312	618	35	23	84	181	455
Less than \$20,000	4	—	11	28	45	—	1	—	1	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999	60	—	22	87	150	1	1	3	10	35
\$40,000 to \$59,999	238	—	36	136	178	6	4	21	24	92
\$60,000 to \$79,999	303	—	34	41	136	5	6	19	31	132
\$80,000 to \$99,999	100	—	31	14	59	2	3	25	31	87
\$100,000 to \$149,999	44	—	25	5	38	11	6	8	47	82
\$150,000 to \$199,999	9	—	4	1	10	8	2	7	25	11
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	5
\$250,000 to \$299,999	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
\$300,000 or more	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	2
Median (dollars)	64 300	225 000	66 600	45 000	52 800	121 900	78 800	78 800	93 500	74 900
Mean (dollars)	68 500	225 000	70 000	47 000	58 000	119 800	87 800	87 300	107 600	81 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	497	—	98	157	221	2	30	28	31	71
Median contract rent (dollars)	289	—	283	241	207	413	410	244	255	240
Mean contract rent (dollars)	260	—	275	236	211	413	390	256	263	249
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	467	—	92	139	191	2	29	25	28	56
No cash rent	30	—	6	18	30	—	1	3	3	15

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County—Con.									
	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
All housing units	1 983	3 897	1 353	951	1 397	1 651	1 923	2 720	2 133	1 639
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 863	3 671	1 282	882	1 291	1 549	1 837	2 568	1 983	1 535
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 537	2 806	1 097	737	1 126	1 213	1 417	2 242	1 711	1 263
Percent of occupied housing units.....	82.5	76.4	85.6	83.6	87.2	78.3	77.1	87.3	86.3	82.3
White.....	940	2 368	518	707	1 017	1 075	1 324	2 106	1 571	1 094
Black.....	588	424	560	30	108	133	87	131	136	153
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	6	17	—	1	1	1	2	2	11
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	6	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	2
Other race.....	4	2	2	—	—	3	1	1	2	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	15	14	4	—	3	7	5	3	4	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	930	2 356	518	707	1 014	1 072	1 320	2 104	1 569	1 090
Renter-occupied housing units.....	326	865	185	145	165	336	420	326	272	272
White.....	213	630	66	135	131	320	394	296	241	241
Black.....	107	224	114	10	33	15	24	25	20	27
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	1	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
Other race.....	5	7	1	—	—	1	—	3	9	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	14	3	1	—	3	—	6	9	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	209	623	65	134	131	318	394	295	241	240
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	120	226	71	69	106	102	86	152	150	104
For sale only.....	11	50	14	7	11	12	22	20	18	22
For rent.....	41	95	9	12	12	59	26	30	16	27
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	15	27	2	9	10	7	14	20	10	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	3	5	—	6	2	2	2	12	7
For migrant workers.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant.....	52	51	40	40	67	22	22	80	93	36
Boarded up.....	4	3	—	10	5	—	1	3	4	7
ROOMS										
1 room.....	2	13	2	1	3	1	2	5	3	2
2 rooms.....	28	26	6	11	4	15	24	32	18	19
3 rooms.....	111	271	66	44	45	123	84	142	113	71
4 rooms.....	565	976	264	196	227	439	350	598	468	400
5 rooms.....	711	1 109	405	288	411	506	384	768	612	511
6 rooms.....	334	762	329	221	375	291	390	623	495	339
7 rooms.....	146	365	116	89	184	142	299	315	216	173
8 or more rooms.....	86	375	116	89	148	134	390	237	208	124
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.1
Mean, all housing units.....	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.3	5.4	5.4	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 187	2 736	1 062	750	1 150	1 128	1 469	1 959	1 492	1 113
1, attached.....	16	31	4	10	3	39	35	6	8	20
2.....	4	63	1	3	1	13	37	5	2	4
3 or 4.....	7	90	2	—	—	8	113	8	—	4
5 to 9.....	26	174	—	—	—	13	66	—	—	17
10 to 19.....	9	52	—	—	—	52	51	2	—	2
20 to 49.....	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	726	694	278	183	230	381	142	729	627	468
Other.....	8	33	6	5	12	17	10	11	4	11
Occupied housing units	1 863	3 671	1 282	882	1 291	1 549	1 837	2 568	1 983	1 535
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	386	849	227	146	209	346	390	515	389	279
2 persons.....	651	1 181	375	340	428	531	620	916	709	521
3 persons.....	384	811	329	204	304	334	413	546	432	325
4 persons.....	298	529	216	140	245	225	308	419	302	288
5 persons.....	88	205	84	41	71	86	81	129	112	88
6 or more persons.....	56	96	51	11	34	27	25	43	39	34
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.34	2.62	2.37	2.53	2.31	2.35	2.34	2.35	2.44
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.36	2.40	2.65	2.36	2.55	2.34	2.46	2.34	2.36	2.45
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.23	2.09	2.44	2.39	2.38	2.19	1.95	2.32	2.25	2.39
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 802	3 581	1 230	870	1 268	1 507	1 828	2 500	1 938	1 487
1.01 to 1.50.....	53	68	43	11	22	36	6	53	39	42
1.51 or more.....	8	22	9	1	1	6	3	15	6	6
Mean.....	.51	.48	.51	.46	.48	.48	.42	.47	.47	.50
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	883	2 079	635	485	727	788	1 160	1 056	811	753
Less than \$20,000.....	43	62	38	15	38	35	16	52	43	38
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	183	267	73	54	73	93	62	158	127	136
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	328	519	222	134	166	269	144	257	179	186
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	194	505	149	136	197	154	212	225	169	163
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	57	301	89	76	133	128	210	183	149	102
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	48	341	48	52	83	80	253	136	108	91
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	26	58	14	13	29	24	196	31	28	17
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	3	17	1	5	5	3	47	6	8	10
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	5	1	—	3	—	12	7	—	4
\$300,000 or more.....	1	4	—	—	—	2	8	1	—	6
Median (dollars).....	52 900	67 200	58 400	65 700	78 100	59 700	92 600	65 600	66 800	61 700
Mean (dollars).....	59 100	74 700	64 300	71 500	73 600	68 400	108 500	71 800	72 100	71 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	315	839	132	119	122	309	402	256	207	257
Median contract rent (dollars).....	254	248	161	240	192	281	422	222	219	272
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	253	248	187	236	208	302	401	230	237	288
With meals included in rent.....	3	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	458	413	—	—	—	50	675	139	413	—
No meals included in rent.....	277	760	98	97	97	276	371	202	136	213
No cash rent.....	35	78	34	22	25	32	30	51	70	44

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Alamance County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County						
	Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 211
Burlington, NC MSA	34 880	13 245	3 655	1 458	1 973	415	1 607	2 421	1 721
Occupied housing units -----									
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	26 152	8 920	2 370	868	1 452	285	1 261	1 511	1 247
Percent of occupied housing units -----	75.0	67.3	64.8	59.5	73.6	68.7	78.5	62.4	72.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8 728	4 325	1 285	590	521	130	346	910	474
Percent of occupied housing units -----	25.0	32.7	35.2	40.5	26.4	31.3	21.5	37.6	27.5
ROOMS									
1 room -----	80	50	9	5	1	1	1	20	10
2 rooms -----	394	217	42	20	51	2	13	35	13
3 rooms -----	2 180	1 022	333	162	128	26	70	204	80
4 rooms -----	7 365	3 677	1 067	438	376	146	405	668	281
5 rooms -----	7 311	3 354	1 067	418	376	126	485	830	548
6 rooms -----	7 845	2 610	742	267	490	71	326	413	441
7 rooms -----	3 849	1 819	313	70	153	32	173	142	216
8 or more rooms -----	4 016	1 806	279	83	98	11	134	109	132
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.8	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached -----	25 805	10 050	2 484	1 162	1 482	314	1 354	1 835	1 312
1, attached -----	368	164	54	14	13	5	8	17	15
2 -----	732	471	136	97	53	16	30	91	35
3 or 4 -----	1 064	670	229	69	27	4	16	87	73
5 to 9 -----	1 332	877	219	57	94	3	14	157	111
10 to 19 -----	750	462	152	24	19	2	8	22	60
20 to 49 -----	102	83	19	3	1	—	—	1	—
50 or more -----	129	129	—	—	—	—	—	63	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 400	264	354	19	254	73	168	138	98
Other -----	198	75	27	13	12	—	9	10	17
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person -----	8 693	3 983	1 044	522	531	113	340	763	382
2 persons -----	12 692	4 933	1 350	535	715	146	610	890	669
3 persons -----	6 753	2 200	652	223	375	91	328	381	344
4 persons -----	4 794	1 506	429	123	235	39	231	273	245
5 persons -----	1 459	459	138	41	89	19	72	74	60
6 or more persons -----	489	164	42	14	28	7	26	40	21
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.19	2.04	2.08	1.89	2.14	2.15	2.26	2.00	2.22
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.13	2.19	1.94	2.17	2.10	2.23	2.03	2.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.92	1.76	1.80	1.79	1.98	2.32	2.41	1.94	1.96
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less -----	34 442	13 136	3 608	1 443	1 942	410	1 580	2 384	1 708
1.01 to 1.50 -----	381	96	43	13	27	4	24	30	12
1.51 or more -----	57	13	4	2	4	1	3	7	1
Mean -----	.44	.41	.44	.43	.45	.48	.46	.45	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	19 289	7 978	1 971	799	1 193	210	1 009	1 264	1 086
Less than \$20,000 -----	502	156	56	32	19	12	66	45	10
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 366	993	254	267	124	59	224	278	69
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	4 764	1 999	591	379	429	29	246	525	293
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	4 463	1 771	545	94	433	29	172	389	389
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 885	1 108	236	23	127	12	144	78	172
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	2 740	1 104	231	4	54	1	127	28	120
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	992	466	41	—	6	—	24	7	19
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	277	147	10	—	1	—	4	2	5
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	127	87	5	—	—	—	2	1	—
\$300,000 or more -----	173	173	2	—	—	—	—	5	4
Median (dollars) -----	68 700	68 800	62 600	44 000	60 800	46 800	56 900	50 900	67 600
Mean (dollars) -----	81 100	86 700	69 300	45 300	62 500	48 200	65 400	55 700	74 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	8 342	4 276	1 288	581	509	121	341	899	463
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	292	314	277	263	305	246	224	280	286
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	295	314	254	249	339	241	235	276	261
With meals included in rent -----	71	60	2	2	45	—	2	10	—
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	745	823	207	375	980	—	732	289	—
No meals included in rent -----	620	4 190	1 196	555	441	109	304	836	425
No cash rent -----	620	190	70	24	23	12	35	53	38

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County -- Con.			Burlington city, Alamance County			Graham city, Alamance County		
	Tract 212.01	Tract 217		Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 156	1 978		1 401	1 431	1 558	827	1 121	1 141
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	943	1 570		888	864	1 149	618	583	733
Percent of occupied housing units	81.6	79.4		63.4	60.4	73.7	74.7	52.0	64.2
Renter-occupied housing units	213	408		513	567	409	209	538	408
Percent of occupied housing units	18.4	20.6		36.6	39.6	26.3	25.3	48.0	35.8
ROOMS									
1 room	1	1		2	5	—	1	1	7
2 rooms	10	20		23	20	39	7	13	10
3 rooms	56	71		134	161	106	49	178	67
4 rooms	331	307		256	417	242	199	307	211
5 rooms	375	343		343	410	345	225	322	270
6 rooms	215	401		250	265	427	159	171	170
7 rooms	97	324		157	70	129	91	60	119
8 or more rooms	67	511		315	83	79	96	69	60
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	6.1		5.6	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	6.5		6.4	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3		4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	726	1 586		1 006	1 156	1 231	702	792	791
1, attached	9	32		28	14	11	3	8	13
2	1	37		139	94	38	27	72	30
3 or 4	5	92		137	69	24	14	141	72
5 to 9	22	62		61	57	94	14	157	110
10 to 19	7	48		19	24	19	8	56	60
20 to 49	—	—		—	3	19	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	380	112		1	1	111	57	4	53
Other	6	9		10	13	11	2	7	12
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	255	391		549	514	415	171	407	272
2 persons	439	685		464	526	519	304	387	450
3 persons	222	357		172	221	292	174	174	223
4 persons	178	331		153	118	192	127	111	140
5 persons	11	30		19	39	20	36	29	43
6 or more persons	21	32		14	13	20	13	13	13
Median, occupied housing units	2.24	2.37		1.83	1.88	2.04	2.30	1.90	2.16
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.26	2.46		1.98	1.94	2.20	2.28	2.05	2.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.14	1.98		1.50	1.77	1.84	2.38	1.84	1.98
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 136	1 974		1 392	1 419	1 542	814	1 108	1 131
1.01 to 1.50	16	4		8	10	16	12	12	10
1.51 or more	4	—		1	2	—	1	1	—
Mean	.48	.41		.35	.42	.45	.46	.43	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	545	1 315		788	795	1 002	521	535	657
Less than \$20,000	18	11		18	31	4	44	36	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	110	50		76	265	93	119	151	42
\$40,000 to \$59,999	175	127		160	378	378	102	213	206
\$60,000 to \$79,999	128	215		170	294	395	56	86	264
\$80,000 to \$99,999	44	229		116	99	99	23	23	87
\$100,000 to \$149,999	44	287		134	4	31	90	20	40
\$150,000 to \$199,999	22	241		64	—	2	15	4	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	79		18	—	—	4	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	39		10	—	—	2	—	3
\$300,000 or more	—	37		22	—	—	—	—	2
Median (dollars)	55 900	104 900		75 800	44 100	60 900	58 800	47 000	64 400
Mean (dollars)	64 200	124 800		97 900	45 400	61 900	69 600	50 700	69 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	205	389		507	558	402	209	534	401
Median contract rent (dollars)	252	429		286	259	324	238	257	289
Mean contract rent (dollars)	255	413		300	244	353	243	230	260
With meals included in rent	3	1		—	2	45	2	1	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	458	675		—	375	980	732	50	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	176	359		486	533	341	187	509	377
No meals included in rent	26	29		21	23	16	20	24	24
No cash rent	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County										
	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
Occupied housing units -----	234	343	780	1 153	2 998	584	1 148	1 395	2 402	1 812	1 335
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	181	244	643	940	2 368	519	1 017	1 075	2 106	1 571	1 094
Percent of occupied housing units -----	77.4	71.1	82.4	81.5	79.0	88.7	88.6	77.1	87.7	86.7	81.9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	53	99	137	213	630	66	131	320	296	241	241
Percent of occupied housing units -----	22.6	28.9	17.6	18.5	21.0	11.3	11.4	22.9	12.3	13.3	18.1
ROOMS											
1 room -----	—	1	—	1	6	—	1	1	4	1	—
2 rooms -----	4	2	6	10	16	—	2	11	21	12	—
3 rooms -----	11	18	21	56	177	23	31	95	117	82	47
4 rooms -----	51	129	206	330	684	114	177	369	508	392	319
5 rooms -----	75	103	260	375	847	145	342	406	674	509	420
6 rooms -----	45	58	167	219	609	143	303	259	548	431	283
7 rooms -----	22	24	82	97	323	65	159	132	284	190	148
8 rooms -----	26	8	38	65	336	65	133	122	296	195	106
9 or more rooms -----	5.2	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	5.0	5.1	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached -----	196	265	652	724	2 139	438	948	971	1 766	1 284	931
2, attached -----	8	3	5	9	23	1	2	33	3	8	18
3 or 4 -----	3	2	3	5	36	—	—	13	4	2	4
5 or 6 -----	—	—	2	22	47	—	—	8	4	—	3
7 or 8 -----	—	—	—	7	126	—	—	12	—	—	13
9 or 10 -----	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	42	2	—	2
10 to 19 -----	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	24	73	111	379	549	143	191	306	615	516	355
Other -----	1	—	7	6	22	2	7	10	8	2	9
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person -----	53	91	169	255	686	91	178	320	480	351	242
2 persons -----	84	124	306	437	996	194	387	496	870	658	466
3 persons -----	52	76	154	221	659	162	295	273	511	394	277
4 persons -----	31	35	104	178	443	102	224	191	392	277	254
5 persons -----	10	13	36	41	158	26	60	72	100	100	72
6 or more persons -----	4	4	11	21	53	9	26	21	33	32	24
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.15	2.22	2.24	2.31	2.54	2.53	2.26	2.33	2.34	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.17	2.19	2.19	2.26	2.39	2.56	2.53	2.28	2.33	2.35	2.41
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.69	2.33	2.46	2.14	1.97	2.41	2.56	2.20	2.30	2.26	2.43
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less -----	228	340	766	1 133	2 955	575	1 132	1 364	2 349	1 776	1 304
1.01 to 1.50 -----	5	2	12	16	33	9	15	27	44	32	29
1.51 or more -----	1	1	2	4	10	—	1	4	9	4	2
Mean -----	.46	.48	.46	.48	.46	.47	.47	.47	.46	.47	.49
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	146	175	488	544	1 723	240	648	697	979	730	655
Less than \$20,000 -----	11	9	22	18	34	10	28	28	39	30	29
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	21	47	105	110	182	21	63	76	132	103	119
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	33	80	144	175	386	50	142	224	238	158	138
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	31	28	116	128	433	66	175	136	217	157	138
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	25	10	55	44	278	45	125	125	174	95	141
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	21	1	37	44	329	35	80	79	134	106	87
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	4	—	9	22	57	11	27	24	31	27	17
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	—	—	3	16	1	5	3	6	8	10
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	7	—	4
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	1	—	5
Median (dollars) -----	64 400	48 400	55 600	55 800	71 400	71 700	71 600	62 800	67 400	69 600	63 600
Mean (dollars) -----	68 700	49 200	60 900	63 900	79 200	77 500	75 500	71 000	73 900	74 900	74 400
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	51	91	132	205	608	47	97	294	229	181	226
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	309	248	214	252	255	250	225	283	223	221	277
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	313	249	222	255	240	241	242	301	233	240	293
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	—	458	413	—	—	50	90	413	—
No meals included in rent -----	49	82	117	176	555	36	78	267	184	126	191
No cash rent -----	2	9	15	26	52	11	19	26	43	54	35

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Almonce County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Almonce County			
	Burlington, NC MSA	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205
Occupied housing units	7 463	3 248	604	284	1 520	492
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	4 333	1 302	234	55	925	259
Percent of occupied housing units	58.1	40.1	38.7	19.4	60.9	52.6
Renter-occupied housing units	3 130	1 946	370	229	595	233
Percent of occupied housing units	41.9	59.9	61.3	80.6	39.1	47.4
ROOMS						
1 room	19	12	2	5	18	1
2 rooms	139	77	18	7	100	7
3 rooms	762	441	83	80	423	47
4 rooms	2 118	979	226	92	167	167
5 rooms	2 424	989	139	46	546	157
6 rooms	1 244	480	71	28	287	74
7 rooms	473	164	38	14	94	20
8 or more rooms	284	106	27	8	52	10
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.8	4.4	5.2	4.0	4.9	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1 detached	4 619	1 782	318	135	1 123	365
1 attached	97	58	5	6	31	10
2 detached	435	327	78	34	104	55
3 or 4	462	352	71	33	66	9
5 to 9	432	334	68	117	22	12
10 to 19	165	96	50	11	6	7
20 to 49	32	27	—	12	—	—
50 or more	35	35	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1 116	202	7	1	152	31
Other	70	35	7	3	16	4
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	1 715	793	149	102	332	100
2 persons	2 039	871	183	54	422	133
3 persons	1 659	697	135	48	351	118
4 persons	1 176	532	86	20	225	74
5 persons	503	203	35	11	100	31
6 or more persons	371	132	16	2	90	29
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.49	2.45	2.34	2.44	2.52	2.47
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.62	2.63	2.58	2.64	2.42	2.46
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.33	2.35	2.20	1.98	2.66	2.42
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	7 030	3 082	576	273	1 431	466
1.01 to 1.50	335	121	24	8	60	27
1.51 or more	98	45	4	3	29	6
Mean	.56	.57	.55	.59	.56	.58
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 112	1 048	205	51	725	220
Less than \$20,000	266	73	11	2	69	10
\$20,000 to \$39,999	724	268	43	13	208	31
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1 183	403	65	24	289	37
\$60,000 to \$79,999	619	222	51	10	120	20
\$80,000 to \$99,999	206	54	20	2	25	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	84	24	9	—	12	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	23	3	5	—	2	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	48 700	47 700	54 300	49 100	44 000	40 300
Mean (dollars)	51 800	50 100	59 900	48 700	46 000	46 500
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3 034	1 918	366	227	582	228
Median contract rent (dollars)	244	270	234	257	215	195
Mean contract rent (dollars)	232	241	—	240	210	201
With meals included in rent	5	4	—	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	240	241	—	—	50	—
No meals included in rent	2 814	1 337	350	215	53	207
No cash rent	215	77	16	12	38	21

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Almonace County—Con.				Burlington city, Almonace County				Graham city, Almonace County			
	Tract 211	Tract 212,01	Tract 201,02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)		
Occupied housing units -----	240	695	212	284	491	1 296	259	514	340	206		
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units -----	141	588	22	55	192	749	113	115	89	115		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	58.8	84.6	10.4	19.4	39.1	59.3	43.6	22.4	26.2	55.8		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	99	107	190	229	299	597	146	299	252	91		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	41.3	15.4	89.6	80.6	60.9	40.7	56.4	77.6	73.8	44.2		
ROOMS												
1 room -----	1	—	—	5	2	—	1	2	—	1		
2 rooms -----	2	13	10	7	17	16	6	14	13	2		
3 rooms -----	4	39	35	80	61	89	31	90	76	3		
4 rooms -----	76	172	85	92	116	361	79	190	135	70		
5 rooms -----	62	307	68	46	149	473	92	121	77	52		
6 rooms -----	47	102	7	32	84	240	35	67	27	39		
7 rooms -----	28	46	2	14	38	77	6	20	10	23		
8 or more rooms -----	20	16	5	8	24	40	9	10	2	16		
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.1	5.0		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.9		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.2		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached -----	169	402	59	135	204	922	162	257	149	139		
1, attached -----	1	6	4	6	8	25	6	6	3	1		
2, detached -----	28	—	45	34	37	104	50	46	48	28		
3 or 4 -----	9	2	60	33	57	66	9	94	60	9		
5 to 9 -----	23	—	28	49	116	22	12	58	37	23		
10 to 19 -----	4	2	14	11	11	6	7	11	37	4		
20 to 49 -----	—	—	—	12	4	—	—	—	—	—		
50 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mobile home or trailer -----	4	281	—	1	50	137	12	31	1	—		
Other -----	2	2	2	3	4	14	1	9	5	2		
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person -----	52	199	54	102	106	271	54	129	99	42		
2 persons -----	70	210	64	54	136	366	62	133	101	59		
3 persons -----	159	44	44	48	93	302	69	118	71	51		
4 persons -----	41	116	32	49	100	197	52	74	38	39		
5 persons -----	13	47	11	20	36	86	11	31	20	4		
6 or more persons -----	5	34	7	11	20	74	11	29	11	4		
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.47	2.55	2.31	2.24	2.54	2.54	2.70	2.46	2.20	2.54		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.62	2.58	2.70	3.36	2.92	2.47	2.91	2.63	2.48	2.70		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.32	2.43	2.28	1.98	2.36	2.64	2.55	2.42	2.10	2.36		
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less -----	235	655	201	273	463	1 224	249	481	320	201		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	5	36	9	8	23	47	7	27	17	5		
1.51 or more -----	—	—	2	3	5	26	3	6	3	—		
Mean -----	.49	.56	.60	.59	.57	.56	.59	.61	.59	.51		
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	130	338	21	51	153	590	95	105	78	104		
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	25	1	2	—	51	8	10	9	—		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	26	73	12	13	8	168	34	31	24	18		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	37	152	6	24	66	233	33	37	31	32		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	44	66	2	10	62	107	15	20	10	37		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	15	13	—	2	11	22	4	6	2	13		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6	4	—	—	6	8	4	1	1	4		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Median (dollars) -----	60 500	49 700	37 500	49 100	60 500	44 500	43 900	43 200	44 300	61 700		
Mean (dollars) -----	61 600	51 300	40 400	48 700	61 900	46 500	46 400	45 700	47 000	61 900		
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	98	104	189	227	298	516	142	390	248	90		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	280	263	239	257	291	215	199	240	252	293		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	248	250	234	240	265	209	207	234	220	258		
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	487	—	337	50	—	90	—	—		
No meals included in rent -----	91	95	181	215	288	486	135	376	239	84		
No cash rent -----	7	9	12	12	9	29	7	13	9	6		

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County									
	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 216	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
Occupied housing units -----	165	224	233	695	648	674	148	156	156	180
TENURE -----										
Owner-occupied housing units	118	156	146	588	424	560	133	131	136	153
Percent of occupied housing units	71.5	69.6	62.7	84.6	65.4	83.1	89.9	84.0	87.2	85.0
Renter-occupied housing units	47	68	87	107	224	114	15	25	20	27
Percent of occupied housing units	28.5	30.4	37.3	15.4	34.6	16.9	10.1	16.0	12.8	15.0
ROOMS -----										
1 room	4	2	1	13	8	1	1	5	—	1
2 rooms	13	11	16	39	68	33	6	13	9	3
3 rooms	64	62	88	172	188	122	34	38	33	13
4 rooms	69	73	65	307	206	238	70	52	58	39
5 rooms	10	47	39	102	115	170	26	29	34	66
6 rooms	2	17	13	46	32	65	6	16	18	6
7 rooms	3	12	11	16	30	41	5	3	7	6
8 or more rooms	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE -----										
1, detached	22	201	203	402	471	550	106	97	107	108
1, attached	7	6	4	6	6	3	2	2	—	2
2	—	—	5	—	17	1	—	—	—	—
3 or 4	—	—	—	2	31	2	—	2	—	—
5 to 9	1	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	—	—	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	135	15	18	281	66	115	38	52	48	70
Other	—	2	3	2	7	3	2	3	1	—
PERSONS IN UNIT -----										
1 person	47	61	46	129	159	132	25	33	35	34
2 persons	27	56	88	210	178	174	35	44	44	43
3 persons	44	49	57	159	145	160	37	33	37	32
4 persons	24	28	27	116	82	112	32	18	22	32
5 persons	15	15	15	47	43	54	13	16	17	16
6 or more persons	8	16	18	24	41	42	6	7	7	10
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.69	2.41	2.30	2.55	2.43	2.59	2.88	2.53	2.48	2.76
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.82	2.26	2.27	2.38	2.46	2.73	2.96	2.55	2.56	2.89
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.36	2.85	2.34	2.43	2.36	2.47	1.75	2.42	2.00	2.19
PERSONS PER ROOM -----										
1.00 or less	146	207	217	655	605	633	137	143	148	166
1.01 to 1.50	15	13	13	36	33	32	9	8	6	11
1.51 or more	4	4	3	4	10	9	2	5	2	3
Mean	.61	.52	.56	.56	.56	.54	.59	.57	.52	.57
VALUE -----										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15	135	125	338	347	384	90	75	81	90
Less than \$20,000	—	18	23	75	28	28	17	13	13	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	40	44	73	28	51	7	25	24	17
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3	56	31	152	132	167	45	19	21	34
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3	13	19	66	49	79	17	8	12	21
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6	3	4	13	21	43	3	9	8	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	1	1	4	10	13	1	1	2	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	1	1	4	1	3	—	—	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars)	83 000	42 300	38 000	49 700	47 400	53 100	48 500	39 800	41 900	48 600
Mean (dollars)	80 200	44 100	46 500	51 300	51 800	56 200	48 400	44 700	47 400	53 500
CONTRACT RENT -----										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	47	66	86	104	220	82	14	23	15	27
Median contract rent (dollars)	263	197	192	263	213	115	263	187	80	225
Mean contract rent (dollars)	231	218	191	250	209	156	290	184	107	232
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	237	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	43	57	72	95	194	62	9	17	5	18
No meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	9
No cash rent	4	9	14	9	26	20	5	5	9	—

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA		Alamance County	
	125	125	125	125
Occupied housing units				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	58	58	58	58
Percent of occupied housing units	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4
Renter-occupied housing units	67	67	67	67
Percent of occupied housing units	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6
ROOMS				
1 room	5	5	5	5
2 rooms	10	10	10	10
3 rooms	17	17	17	17
4 rooms	27	27	27	27
5 rooms	24	24	24	24
6 rooms	14	14	14	14
7 rooms	10	10	10	10
8 or more rooms	18	18	18	18
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1. detached	67	67	67	67
2. attached	3	3	3	3
3 or 4	7	7	7	7
5 to 9	12	12	12	12
10 to 19	21	21	21	21
20 to 49	10	10	10	10
50 to 99	1	1	1	1
100 or more	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	3	3	3	3
Other	1	1	1	1
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	23	23	23	23
2 persons	22	22	22	22
3 persons	25	25	25	25
4 persons	22	22	22	22
5 persons	13	13	13	13
6 or more persons	20	20	20	20
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.79
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	101	101	101	101
1.01 to 1.50	15	15	15	15
1.51 or more	9	9	9	9
Mean	77	77	77	77
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	48	48	48	48
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	9	9	9	9
\$60,000 to \$79,999	12	12	12	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999	7	7	7	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	7	7	7	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	10	10	10	10
\$200,000 to \$249,999	7	7	7	7
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2	2	2
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	1	1	1	1
Mean (dollars)	92 000	92 000	92 000	92 000
	107 100	107 100	107 100	107 100
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	65	65	65	65
Median contract rent (dollars)	325	325	325	325
Mean contract rent (dollars)	332	332	332	332
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	64	64	64	64
No cash rent	1	1	1	1

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County
	238	238
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	113	113
Percent of occupied housing units	47.5	47.5
Renter-occupied housing units	125	125
Percent of occupied housing units	52.5	52.5
ROOMS		
1 room	1	1
2 rooms	13	13
3 rooms	37	37
4 rooms	71	71
5 rooms	57	57
6 rooms	28	28
7 rooms	18	18
8 or more rooms	13	13
Median, occupied housing units	4.5	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	110	110
1, attached	2	2
2	5	5
3 or 4	9	9
5 to 9	16	16
10 to 19	8	8
20 to 49	3	3
50 or more	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	80	80
Other	5	5
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	46	46
2 persons	63	63
3 persons	44	44
4 persons	50	50
5 persons	24	24
6 or more persons	11	11
Median, occupied housing units	2.73	2.73
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.13	3.13
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.42	2.42
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	216	216
1.01 to 1.50	13	13
1.51 or more	9	9
Mean	.65	.65
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	62	62
Less than \$20,000	—	—
\$20,000 to \$29,999	9	9
\$30,000 to \$39,999	15	15
\$40,000 to \$49,999	16	16
\$50,000 to \$59,999	8	8
\$60,000 to \$69,999	13	13
\$70,000 to \$79,999	—	—
\$80,000 to \$89,999	—	—
\$90,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	70 000	70 000
Mean (dollars)	75 500	75 500
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	120	120
Median contract rent (dollars)	284	284
Mean contract rent (dollars)	288	288
With meals included in rent	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	287	287
No meals included in rent	108	108
No cash rent	11	11

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA		Alamance County	
	34 735	34 735	34 735	34 735
Occupied housing units				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	26 073	26 073	26 073	26 073
Percent of occupied housing units	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1
Renter-occupied housing units	8 662	8 662	8 662	8 662
Percent of occupied housing units	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9
ROOMS				
1 room	80	80	80	80
2 rooms	387	387	387	387
3 rooms	2 161	2 161	2 161	2 161
4 rooms	7 547	7 547	7 547	7 547
5 rooms	9 474	9 474	9 474	9 474
6 rooms	7 243	7 243	7 243	7 243
7 rooms	3 837	3 837	3 837	3 837
8 or more rooms	4 006	4 006	4 006	4 006
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	25 730	25 730	25 730	25 730
1, attached	366	366	366	366
2	728	728	728	728
3 or 4	1 056	1 056	1 056	1 056
5 to 9	1 324	1 324	1 324	1 324
10 to 19	744	744	744	744
20 to 49	100	100	100	100
50 or more	129	129	129	129
Mobile home or trailer	4 384	4 384	4 384	4 384
Other	194	194	194	194
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	8 664	8 664	8 664	8 664
2 persons	12 650	12 650	12 650	12 650
3 persons	6 732	6 732	6 732	6 732
4 persons	4 764	4 764	4 764	4 764
5 persons	1 445	1 445	1 445	1 445
6 or more persons	480	480	480	480
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	34 307	34 307	34 307	34 307
1.01 to 1.50	375	375	375	375
1.51 or more	53	53	53	53
Mean	.44	.44	.44	.44
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	19 241	19 241	19 241	19 241
Less than \$20,000	502	502	502	502
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2 360	2 360	2 360	2 360
\$40,000 to \$59,999	4 753	4 753	4 753	4 753
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4 450	4 450	4 450	4 450
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 878	2 878	2 878	2 878
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 730	2 730	2 730	2 730
\$150,000 to \$199,999	991	991	991	991
\$200,000 to \$249,999	277	277	277	277
\$250,000 to \$299,999	127	127	127	127
\$300,000 or more	173	173	173	173
Median (dollars)	68 600	68 600	68 600	68 600
Mean (dollars)	81 100	81 100	81 100	81 100
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	8 280	8 280	8 280	8 280
Median contract rent (dollars)	292	292	292	292
Mean contract rent (dollars)	295	295	295	295
With meals included in rent	70	70	70	70
Mean contract rent (dollars)	751	751	751	751
No meals included in rent	7 590	7 590	7 590	7 590
No cash rent	620	620	620	620

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Alamance County									
				Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 211	
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city									
ANCESTRY	All persons	108 213	39 368	10 426	3 862	6 624	5 371	5 582	5 811	6 879	6 899	4 244	5 026
	Ancestry specified	88 614	33 544	8 322	3 253	5 455	4 673	4 441	5 043	6 033	5 497	3 191	4 178
	Single ancestry	68 404	26 278	6 492	2 588	4 456	4 531	3 579	3 500	4 420	4 255	2 365	3 282
	Multiple ancestry	20 210	7 266	1 830	665	1 999	142	862	1 543	1 613	1 242	826	896
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	19 599	5 824	2 104	609	1 169	698	1 141	768	846	1 402	1 053	848
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	216 426	78 736	20 852	7 724	13 248	10 742	11 164	11 622	13 758	13 798	8 488	10 052	
Arab	99	12	8										
Austrian	57	24			12								
Belgian	7	7											
Canadian	63	27						13		14			
Czech	87	71	8		9				22	29	19		
Danish	76	47											
Dutch	2 685	808	278	72	145	16	188	123	40	164	164	77	99
English	16 877	6 691	1 576	537	1 051	160	795	1 658	1 481	894	685	849	849
Finnish	37	29			28								
French (except Basque)	1 769	726	175	23	43	14	64	180	163	185	73	87	
French Canadian	197	62		8			8	15	19			5	
German	20 213	7 004	1 692	696	867	71	924	1 549	1 463	1 271	985		812
Greek	376	231	28	7	6		18	123	41	13		13	9
Hungarian	123	25	21		8			7	10			15	
Irish	14 971	5 285	1 362	672	956	163	547	883	1 179	951	706		695
Italian	1 587	578	185	61	82		47	118	164	32	117		43
Lithuanian	32												6
Norwegian	290	153	12	6	22			34	18	15			
Polish	544	162	88		36			50	50	53	39		
Portuguese	157	30				7							
Romanian													
Russian	167	41	10		10				25				10
Scotch-Irish	5 370	2 459	391	219	259	15	187	493	780	288	257		225
Scottish	2 570	1 029	210	116	90	25	99	311	158	127	127		123
Slovak	179	65	26		6			10	24	17	51		
Subsaharan African	85	26	5						14	12			
Swedish	405	51	13	17			34	25	22	12			7
Swiss	176	82	6				18	25	25	5			6
Ukrainian	28	17											
United States or American	15 216	5 405	1 774	529	948	474	925	603	1 041	1 087	371		922
Welsh	605	242	101		29		24	45	65		26		82
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	44	19	11	5						66			11
Yugoslavian	9												
Other ancestries	130 490	47 062	12 821	4 747	8 597	9 785	7 235	5 357	6 695	8 502	4 857		5 995
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)													
Central American	6	6			6								
Costa Rican													
Guatemalan													
Honduran													
Nicaraguan													
Panamanian													
Salvadoran	6	6			6								
Central American, origin not specified													
South American	14	8						8					
Argentinean													
Chilean	14	8						8					
Colombian													
Ecuadorian													
Peruvian													
Venezuelan													
Other South American													

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. See text for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols. See text]

Burlington city, Alamance County													
Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Albemarle County - Con													
	Tract 212 01	Tract 217	Tract 201 01	Tract 201 02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons													
Ancestry specified	4 901	5 941	422	3 306	3 785	5 211	3 943	2 827	5 634	6 721	6 340	277	702
Single ancestry	4 293	4 972	400	3 060	3 213	4 338	3 648	2 305	4 872	5 936	5 023	189	560
Multiple ancestry	3 608	3 395	304	2 202	2 570	3 546	3 579	1 880	3 380	4 368	3 918	150	381
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	685	1 577	96	858	643	792	69	425	1 492	1 568	1 105	39	179
	608	969	22	446	572	873	295	522	762	785	1 317	88	142
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	9 802	11 882	844	7 012	7 570	10 422	7 886	5 654	11 268	13 442	12 680	554	1 404
Arab	19	31	-	6	-	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	8
Austrian	2	8	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Belgian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14	-	-	-
Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	22	29	11	-
Czech	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	7	-	-
Danish	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch	90	138	6	49	57	98	11	104	123	164	164	-	32
English	628	1 216	69	708	530	964	67	402	1 634	1 466	723	30	98
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French (except Basque)	69	120	25	83	23	33	7	25	180	155	172	-	23
French Canadian	5	28	-	6	8	-	-	8	15	19	6	-	157
German	576	1 651	40	824	696	702	15	525	1 465	1 398	1 152	30	-
Greek	1	24	-	31	7	-	-	8	123	41	13	8	-
Hungarian	-	22	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	10	-	-	-
Irish	451	858	69	657	648	686	59	219	823	1 149	818	35	122
Italian	42	250	-	46	61	73	-	39	118	164	32	-	45
Lithuanian	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian	20	35	5	47	6	22	-	-	34	18	8	-	13
Polish	28	96	-	50	-	26	7	-	18	50	18	-	23
Portuguese	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotch-Irish	135	349	39	294	219	231	-	-	25	10	-	-	-
Scotch	172	276	6	124	116	90	-	52	488	780	243	11	30
Slovak	2	6	-	8	-	6	-	-	305	158	101	31	46
Subsaharan African	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	24	17	-	-
Swedish	14	64	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	14	12	-	-
Swiss	7	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	22	12	-	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	25	25	-	-	-
United States or American	624	579	57	525	520	698	343	443	603	1 033	1 045	59	79
Welsh	21	30	15	14	5	27	-	24	45	65	66	-	-
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavian	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ancestries	6 876	5 937	501	3 501	4 648	6 702	7 373	3 621	5 182	6 505	7 980	337	712
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvadoran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Argentinean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Colombian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Graham city, Alamance County						Remainder of Alamance County					
	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	77	451	3 069	3 337	3 492	—	962	1 428	2 755	177	158	559
Ancestry specified	40	373	2 256	2 686	2 967	—	744	1 025	2 136	171	97	474
Single ancestry	18	267	1 649	2 221	2 337	—	643	952	1 699	120	52	337
Multiple ancestry	22	106	607	465	630	—	101	73	437	51	137	137
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	37	78	813	651	525	—	218	403	619	6	61	85
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	154	902	6 138	6 674	6 984	—	1 924	2 856	5 510	354	316	1 118
Arab	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	15	26	66	105	66	—	21	5	84	—	—	—
English	7	25	562	370	612	—	42	93	393	24	15	171
Finish	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	—	10	53	55	57	—	—	7	39	—	8	13
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	—	56	707	410	519	—	109	56	399	84	65	119
Greek	—	6	13	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	24	115	480	322	421	—	155	104	328	60	30	133
Italian	—	5	109	33	38	—	4	—	8	—	—	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish	—	10	39	6	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	—	139	112	132	—	20	15	63	5	—	—
Scottish	—	8	65	89	56	—	—	25	47	6	—	—
Slovak	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	5	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—
Swiss	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	9	137	245	755	628	—	113	131	482	—	—	—
Welsh	—	—	18	7	76	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	99	504	3 580	4 368	4 270	—	1 391	2 412	3 614	175	190	522
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Alameda County—Con.									
Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
ANCESTRY											
All persons											
808	1 534	4 901	9 515	3 559	2 272	3 588	4 983	5 239	6 537	5 189	4 165
746	1 211	4 293	7 518	2 745	1 518	2 983	3 788	4 239	5 377	5 086	3 246
566	1 045	3 608	5 570	2 394	1 398	2 318	2 765	3 414	4 217	2 797	2 440
180	266	685	1 948	371	328	665	1 027	1 398	1 217	1 379	806
132	323	608	1 997	794	546	605	1 195	827	1 210	1 103	919
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported											
1 796	3 068	9 802	19 030	7 118	4 544	7 176	9 966	10 478	13 074	10 378	8 330
Arab	19	576	1 801	241	411	623	23	31	—	—	6
Austrian	—	2	—	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	14
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	7	—	—	5	22	—	2	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	33	90	171	27	91	191	11	7	2	9	—
English	93	237	1 329	238	247	532	788	1 106	1 446	330	205
Finnish	—	628	—	—	—	—	—	1 118	1 098	968	576
French (except Basque)	20	69	151	5	27	47	41	97	118	87	109
French Canadian	5	—	19	5	—	—	12	28	11	18	32
German	248	576	1 801	241	411	623	1 198	1 494	1 867	1 282	651
Greek	—	1	23	7	6	—	18	16	—	49	—
Hungarian	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	191	274	1 501	342	475	564	759	736	889	821	511
Italian	8	42	106	15	59	11	185	205	55	42	79
Lithuanian	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	10	2	—	7
Norwegian	—	20	5	—	6	—	26	22	—	23	10
Polish	—	28	34	7	—	8	19	96	38	17	12
Portuguese	—	—	116	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish-Irish	107	135	391	103	92	127	194	319	—	49	—
Scottish	31	172	112	43	21	37	81	230	180	285	194
Slovak	25	2	—	—	—	—	9	6	14	152	101
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	14	63	—	26	40	32	12	2	14	32
Swiss	—	7	24	—	—	—	15	64	22	16	30
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	17
United States or American	67	294	1 310	401	353	903	713	500	929	512	655
Welsh	8	6	52	6	—	22	27	30	19	39	30
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	940	1 725	11 637	5 662	2 710	4 053	5 606	5 225	7 248	5 601	5 020
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alomance County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Alomance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Grohom city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	108 213	108 213	39 368	10 426	3 862	6 624	5 371	5 582	5 811	6 879
Native	107 043	107 043	38 847	10 312	3 839	6 507	5 352	5 509	5 627	6 788
Foreign born	1 170	1 170	521	114	23	117	19	73	184	91
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	112	112	57	10	8	26	—	—	—	7
Persons 5 years and over	101 396	101 396	36 840	9 741	3 606	6 188	5 005	5 183	5 467	6 507
In linguistically isolated households	266	266	114	12	8	67	—	—	—	7
Speak a language other than English	3 161	3 161	1 320	343	102	287	139	91	345	209
Do not speak English "very well"	1 039	1 039	361	92	17	116	39	20	88	56
Speak Spanish	1 572	1 572	547	182	70	120	54	26	103	88
Do not speak English "very well"	634	634	205	65	17	62	16	6	30	56
Linguistically isolated	71	71	53	7	8	23	—	—	—	7
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	149	149	92	3	11	34	21	—	15	—
Do not speak English "very well"	44	44	32	—	—	26	6	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	33	33	31	—	—	31	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 920	23 920	7 935	2 132	626	1 371	1 102	1 113	1 245	1 383
Preprimary school	1 377	1 377	591	176	29	126	49	91	104	62
Public school	882	882	314	117	24	106	49	70	32	15
Elementary or high school	15 833	15 833	5 490	1 452	464	998	909	839	816	813
Public school	14 882	14 882	5 130	1 355	452	936	889	808	663	808
College	6 710	6 710	1 854	504	133	247	144	183	325	508
Public college	3 798	3 798	1 298	420	100	228	104	137	230	268
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	72 412	72 412	27 115	7 157	2 749	4 583	3 389	3 728	4 227	4 882
Less than 9th grade	9 328	9 328	3 203	941	549	639	370	569	203	201
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 936	13 936	4 841	1 475	645	1 033	997	1 016	354	492
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21 763	21 763	7 222	2 187	884	1 373	1 133	1 101	688	1 287
Some college, no degree	11 629	11 629	4 674	1 149	397	777	288	530	773	1 210
Associate degree	5 187	5 187	1 967	475	103	334	89	169	354	509
Bachelor's degree	7 847	7 847	3 796	732	157	318	109	257	1 318	912
Graduate or professional degree	2 722	2 722	1 412	198	14	109	43	86	537	271
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.9	67.9	70.3	66.2	56.6	63.5	49.0	57.5	86.8	85.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.6	14.6	19.2	13.0	6.2	9.3	4.5	9.2	43.9	24.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	280	280	332	365	446	321	535	505	233	93
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 263	1 263	1 166	1 299	766	1 402	1 361	1 688	1 171	786
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 856	1 856	1 731	1 885	1 762	1 821	1 899	1 859	1 704	1 768
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	101 396	101 396	36 840	9 741	3 606	6 188	5 005	5 183	5 467	6 507
Same house	60 891	60 891	21 141	5 532	2 138	3 420	3 111	3 456	3 718	3 307
Different house in United States	40 157	40 157	15 513	4 198	1 468	2 717	1 836	1 693	1 729	3 200
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	11 022	11 022	7 018	895	704	1 308	992	672	788	1 057
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	12 556	12 556	2 686	1 894	270	638	343	453	344	430
Different MSA/PMSEA	12 189	12 189	4 165	995	364	570	361	350	449	1 246
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	4 390	4 390	1 644	414	130	201	140	218	148	467
Abroad	348	348	186	11	—	51	58	34	20	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	71 289	71 289	39 368	10 426	3 862	6 624	5 371	5 582	5 811	6 721
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	47 454	47 454	26 939	6 739	2 844	4 605	3 680	4 039	4 249	3 948
Rural population	36 924	36 924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	12 759	12 759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
On farms	1 485	1 485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	56 399	56 399	20 296	5 228	1 969	3 270	2 663	2 716	2 869	4 013
Car, truck, or van	53 815	53 815	19 555	4 943	1 872	3 179	2 553	2 608	2 800	3 904
Drove alone	45 487	45 487	16 688	4 173	1 543	2 605	1 826	2 108	2 522	3 596
Carpooled	8 328	8 328	2 867	770	329	574	727	500	278	308
Public transportation (including taxicab)	176	176	58	25	5	8	12	26	—	10
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	127	127	27	14	—	—	5	26	—	10
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	1 096	1 096	290	107	47	45	26	36	12	62
Other means	373	373	116	59	26	8	30	18	—	7
Worked at home	939	939	277	94	19	30	42	28	57	30
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.19	1.12	1.05	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	18.6	16.2	16.5	16.0	17.3	18.8	17.6	15.3	15.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 206	2 206	637	299	74	119	169	90	46	97
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	13 828	13 828	4 363	1 323	638	770	993	749	248	592
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	19 008	19 008	6 553	1 711	561	1 024	537	809	1 332	1 612
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 338	7 338	3 455	699	228	529	162	386	664	760
All other times	13 080	13 080	5 011	1 102	449	798	760	654	522	922
Worked in MSA of residence	45 285	45 285	16 949	4 351	1 636	2 806	2 393	2 364	2 345	3 048
Burlington city	27 411	27 411	12 790	2 199	1 258	1 961	1 760	1 651	1 943	2 357
Grohom city	5 743	5 743	1 628	1 253	202	362	180	130	157	229
Mebane city (pt.)	1 907	1 907	295	172	61	28	83	33	28	72
Elon College town	1 677	1 677	518	77	11	36	33	106	69	129
Gibsonville town (pt.)	140	140	31	—	5	—	—	—	9	—
Remainder of Alomance County	8 407	8 407	1 687	650	129	419	337	444	139	261
Worked outside MSA of residence	11 114	11 114	3 347	877	333	464	270	352	524	965
Greensboro city	3 155	3 155	1 297	240	120	169	43	89	211	419
High Point city	246	246	105	29	14	33	9	16	8	21
Gibsonville town (pt.)	254	254	97	14	11	—	7	34	—	36
Remainder of Guilford County	1 511	1 511	556	140	49	48	79	62	150	175
Remainder of Davidson County	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Randolph County	412	412	69	—	9	—	—	10	17	10
Winston-Salem city	266	266	117	24	6	—	13	22	30	19
Remainder of Forsyth County	45	45	27	—	5	13	—	—	9	—
Chapel Hill town (pt.)	1 310	1 310	192	102	32	33	10	14	14	34
Remainder of Orange County	1 412	1 412	248	134	40	46	51	9	24	77
Remainder of Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	1 255	1 255	280	107	27	83	34	24	14	89
Caswell County	196	196	50	21	—	9	—	16	—	—
Chatham County	220	220	51	—	—	13	—	8	—	11
Rockingham County	176	176	62	—	10	—	—	9	16	—
Worked elsewhere	654	654	196	66	10	17	24	39	31	63

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County—Con.					Burlington city, Alamance County				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	6 899	4 244	5 026	4 901	5 941	422	3 506	3 785	5 211	3 943
Native	6 876	4 215	4 974	4 859	5 861	411	3 455	3 762	5 107	3 932
Foreign born	23	29	52	42	80	11	51	23	104	11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	17	—	—	2	—	—	4	8	21	—
Persons 5 years and over	6 367	3 989	4 781	4 539	5 714	401	3 271	3 549	4 899	3 648
In linguistically isolated households	17	—	—	4	—	—	22	8	60	—
Speak a language other than English	223	91	155	98	216	6	73	85	238	124
Do not speak English "very well"	66	33	13	39	74	—	23	8	98	24
Speak Spanish	128	53	51	69	106	6	19	53	100	47
Do not speak English "very well"	43	28	6	26	66	—	6	8	55	9
Linguistically isolated	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	14	—	4	6	—	—	—	11	31	21
Do not speak English "very well"	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	26	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	31	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 386	935	1 059	1 067	2 076	67	664	626	1 031	835
Preprimary school	90	49	73	48	94	4	79	29	104	26
Public school	50	20	50	37	53	4	25	24	87	26
Elementary or high school	944	700	739	793	897	46	449	464	742	709
Public school	921	634	684	764	856	46	411	452	696	689
College	352	186	247	226	1 085	17	136	133	185	100
Public college	266	155	216	203	233	12	106	100	172	83
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 508	2 894	3 563	3 265	3 544	338	2 428	2 705	3 669	2 424
Less than 9th grade	817	213	338	494	268	38	227	532	463	457
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	886	630	621	886	329	108	343	645	796	754
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 440	834	1 106	1 072	928	95	438	872	1 089	848
Some college, no degree	733	465	652	464	655	64	388	382	647	238
Associate degree	291	296	333	164	272	11	256	103	295	35
Bachelor's degree	267	369	399	152	786	18	479	157	279	68
Graduate or professional degree	74	87	114	33	306	4	297	14	100	24
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.2	70.9	73.1	57.7	83.2	56.8	76.5	56.5	65.7	50.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.6	15.8	14.4	5.7	30.8	6.5	32.0	6.3	10.3	3.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	443	369	177	557	114	269	243	380	302	555
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 510	1 465	1 315	1 628	796	1 170	1 169	785	1 354	1 180
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 576	1 845	1 970	2 020	1 741	955	1 613	1 762	1 722	2 134
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	6 367	3 989	4 781	4 539	5 714	401	3 271	3 549	4 899	3 648
Same house	3 405	2 264	3 268	2 816	2 618	210	1 912	2 121	2 662	2 181
Different house in United States	2 927	1 725	1 507	1 714	3 055	186	1 353	1 428	2 191	1 409
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 249	305	272	416	754	88	653	704	1 104	836
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	610	811	626	843	516	31	262	245	505	169
Different MSA/PMSA	728	368	462	295	1 501	50	347	349	392	264
Not in an MSA/PMSA	340	241	147	160	284	17	91	130	190	140
Abroad	35	—	6	9	41	5	6	—	46	58
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	6 340	3 346	4 249	3 173	5 051	422	3 506	3 785	5 211	3 943
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 337	2 289	2 713	2 259	3 276	177	2 372	2 798	3 661	2 711
Rural population	559	898	777	1 728	890	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	318	333	204	842	406	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	16	36	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 597	2 231	2 662	2 625	2 950	196	1 793	1 942	2 541	1 947
Car, truck, or van	3 461	2 162	2 559	2 545	2 604	165	1 676	1 850	2 470	1 885
Drive alone	2 846	1 954	2 190	2 022	2 263	102	1 497	1 521	2 112	1 316
Carpooled	615	208	369	523	341	63	179	329	358	569
Public transportation (including taxicab)	8	20	13	4	7	18	9	—	8	5
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	14	13	4	7	12	—	—	—	5
Subway or elevated railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	82	5	35	32	266	6	36	47	28	—
Other means	16	3	19	26	5	7	17	26	8	30
Worked at home	30	41	36	18	68	—	55	19	27	27
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.12	1.07	1.25	1.06	1.11	1.08	1.19
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	16.2	18.4	18.5	16.6	15.3	14.6	16.1	16.9	19.1
Departure time for work										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	143	100	103	149	58	18	25	66	70	131
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	969	574	627	931	481	75	251	633	543	726
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	963	738	1 009	555	1 257	25	550	547	796	324
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	529	350	401	220	392	13	465	228	452	126
All other times	963	428	486	752	694	65	447	449	653	613
Worked in MSA of residence	2 999	1 908	2 114	2 252	2 320	180	1 555	1 609	2 161	1 724
Burlington city	2 101	1 049	1 009	1 214	1 549	131	1 165	1 201	1 617	1 261
Graham city	440	476	566	352	59	23	192	202	247	124
Mebane city (pt.)	38	36	123	100	23	—	18	61	1	60
Elon College town	107	27	78	23	351	5	58	11	35	27
Gibsonville town (pt.)	10	—	—	—	26	—	7	5	—	—
Remainder of Alamance County	303	320	338	563	312	21	115	129	261	252
Worked outside MSA of residence	598	323	548	373	630	16	238	333	380	223
Greensboro city	234	108	134	84	212	—	123	120	146	36
High Point city	9	—	16	15	28	—	11	14	33	9
Gibsonville town (pt.)	16	—	—	17	30	—	17	11	—	7
Remainder of Guilford County	49	57	84	29	148	—	15	49	39	79
Remainder of Davidson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Randolph County	30	7	7	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Winston-Salem city	29	14	6	10	14	5	—	6	—	13
Remainder of Forsyth County	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	13	—
Chapel Hill town (pt.)	63	39	31	23	52	6	29	32	30	10
Remainder of Orange County	60	47	127	93	14	—	—	40	26	27
Remainder of Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	27	16	72	48	69	5	14	27	54	25
Caswell County	30	—	21	9	—	—	—	—	9	—
Chatham County	8	5	20	3	8	—	6	—	13	—
Wackamung County	22	—	—	8	—	—	14	10	—	—
Worked elsewhere	21	30	30	32	55	—	9	10	17	17

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Alamance County—Con.						Graham city, Alamance County			
	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 827	5 634	6 721	6 340	277	702	77	451	3 069	3 337
Native	2 804	5 450	6 630	6 317	277	702	77	442	3 046	3 302
Foreign born	23	184	91	23	—	—	—	9	23	35
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	7	17	—	—	—	3	—	7
Persons 5 years and over	2 632	5 324	6 363	5 846	256	651	57	412	2 906	3 084
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	7	17	—	—	—	5	—	7
Speak a language other than English	29	340	201	199	7	18	17	24	73	108
Do not speak English "very well"	6	88	56	58	—	—	9	9	28	35
Speak Spanish	16	98	88	112	—	8	17	6	53	67
Do not speak English "very well"	6	30	56	35	—	—	9	—	28	22
Linguistically isolated	—	—	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	7
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	15	—	14	—	—	—	3	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	622	1 206	1 357	1 283	42	202	—	108	636	629
Preprimary school	56	104	62	90	8	29	—	3	36	74
Public school	35	32	15	50	3	13	—	—	12	59
Elementary or high school	438	777	797	885	24	159	—	84	481	392
Public school	407	727	792	862	20	131	—	84	425	386
College	128	325	498	308	10	14	—	21	119	163
Public college	90	230	258	230	10	7	—	15	95	127
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 875	4 137	4 760	4 105	207	467	44	282	2 107	2 283
Less than 9th grade	274	203	201	771	17	20	17	62	150	463
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	483	354	475	789	23	71	—	44	512	557
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	514	671	1 238	1 340	66	51	12	127	614	665
Some college, no degree	294	764	1 178	621	41	57	15	27	323	285
Associate degree	69	335	493	278	32	60	—	15	200	69
Bachelor's degree	186	1 295	912	237	23	142	—	—	247	185
Graduate or professional degree	55	515	263	69	5	66	—	7	61	59
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.6	86.5	85.8	62.0	80.7	80.5	61.4	62.4	68.6	55.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.9	43.8	24.7	7.5	13.5	44.5	—	2.5	14.6	10.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	373	233	68	470	—	3 000	1 692	424	336	490
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 399	1 123	793	1 503	1 200	2 059	—	1 250	1 357	1 248
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 831	1 694	1 745	1 555	1 150	1 337	—	3 387	1 760	1 668
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 632	5 324	6 363	5 846	256	651	57	412	2 906	3 084
Some house	1 564	3 595	3 242	3 156	175	323	17	215	1 597	1 514
Different house in United States	1 068	1 709	3 121	2 655	81	312	40	192	1 309	1 570
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	475	768	1 048	1 153	31	158	—	45	240	364
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	177	344	396	544	—	13	25	63	641	741
Different MSA/PMSA	297	449	1 210	650	50	107	15	73	250	361
Not in an MSA/PMSA	119	148	467	308	—	34	—	11	178	104
Abroad	—	20	—	35	—	16	—	5	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 827	5 634	6 721	6 340	277	702	77	451	3 069	3 337
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 162	4 140	3 948	4 337	113	520	46	330	2 176	1 936
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 358	2 823	3 916	3 270	170	340	27	259	1 610	1 560
Car, truck, or van	1 326	2 754	3 814	3 146	167	302	22	256	1 554	1 419
Drove alone	1 061	2 498	3 529	2 591	167	294	22	177	1 378	1 174
Carpooled	265	256	285	555	—	8	—	79	176	245
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	10	8	—	—	5	—	20	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	15	12	62	77	—	7	—	—	5	67
Other means	9	—	—	16	3	—	—	—	—	40
Worked at home	8	57	30	23	—	31	—	3	31	34
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.05	1.04	1.10	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.20	1.06	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	15.2	15.5	16.7	13.4	16.6	10.2	15.6	16.0	15.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	46	46	97	132	6	—	8	24	94	75
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	366	239	554	899	47	30	5	78	382	452
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	400	1 295	1 577	832	61	146	14	73	529	468
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	172	664	753	490	16	76	—	19	266	129
All other times	366	522	905	894	40	57	—	62	308	402
Worked in MSA of residence	1 227	2 317	2 959	2 793	139	285	27	222	1 397	1 318
Burlington city	847	1 915	2 293	2 004	107	249	27	105	722	710
Graham city	54	157	222	380	19	8	—	56	391	422
Mebane city (pt.)	25	28	72	30	—	—	—	10	29	52
Elon College town	70	69	129	107	—	7	—	—	12	9
Gibsonville town (pt.)	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Alamance County	231	139	243	262	13	21	—	51	243	125
Worked outside MSA of residence	131	506	957	477	31	55	—	37	213	242
Greensboro city	39	201	419	188	9	16	—	6	67	77
High Point city	—	8	21	9	—	—	—	—	—	13
Gibsonville town (pt.)	10	—	36	16	—	—	—	—	—	14
Remainder of Guilford County	13	142	167	25	11	16	—	—	40	44
Remainder of Davidson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Randolph County	10	17	10	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winston-Salem city	15	30	19	29	—	—	—	—	8	10
Remainder of Forsyth County	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chapel Hill town (pt.)	—	14	34	31	6	—	—	3	33	35
Remainder of Orange County	—	24	77	54	—	—	—	10	32	12
Remainder of Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	24	14	89	21	—	7	—	18	8	26
Caswell County	—	—	11	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chatham County	—	—	11	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
Rockingham County	—	16	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	20	31	63	21	—	8	—	—	25	11

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Graham city, Alamance County—Con.		Remainder of Alamance County							
	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 01 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 492	—	962	1 428	2 755	177	158	559	898	1 534
Native	3 445	—	958	1 420	2 705	177	158	559	892	1 529
Foreign born	47	—	4	8	50	—	—	—	6	5
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 282	—	877	1 357	2 551	143	144	521	827	1 499
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	121	—	25	15	62	5	8	24	11	34
Do not speak English "very well"	11	—	9	15	14	—	—	8	5	2
Speak Spanish	39	—	14	7	10	5	—	16	—	12
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	7	7	—	—	—	8	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	759	—	232	267	491	39	26	103	257	300
Preprimary school	63	—	19	23	35	—	—	—	5	10
Public school	46	—	19	23	35	—	—	—	5	4
Elementary or high school	495	—	172	200	401	39	16	59	195	244
Public school	460	—	156	200	401	39	16	59	189	224
College	201	—	41	44	55	—	10	44	57	46
Public college	183	—	41	21	47	—	10	36	50	33
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 441	—	632	965	1 853	90	122	403	580	1 122
Less than 9th grade	249	—	114	273	295	—	—	46	46	89
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	362	—	193	243	533	—	17	97	95	259
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	769	—	157	285	587	17	49	100	154	337
Some college, no degree	499	—	103	50	236	9	32	112	101	153
Associate degree	191	—	24	54	100	19	16	13	64	142
Bachelor's degree	300	—	39	41	71	23	—	30	99	99
Graduate or professional degree	71	—	2	19	31	22	8	5	21	43
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.0	—	51.4	46.5	55.3	100.0	86.1	64.5	75.7	69.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.2	—	6.5	6.2	5.5	50.0	6.6	8.7	20.7	12.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	197	—	357	485	634	—	1 000	—	625	129
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 352	—	1 664	1 893	2 072	2 583	529	1 571	1 859	1 171
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 997	—	1 594	1 023	1 891	2 000	3 000	1 806	2 268	1 914
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 282	—	877	1 357	2 551	143	144	521	827	1 499
Same house	2 189	—	543	930	1 892	123	65	249	492	1 079
Different house in United States	1 087	—	334	427	625	20	79	272	335	420
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	246	—	159	156	197	20	9	96	34	26
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	424	—	70	174	276	—	34	66	170	202
Different MSA/PMSA	296	—	105	97	53	—	36	78	68	166
Not in an MSA/PMSA	121	—	—	—	99	—	—	32	63	26
Abroad	6	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 492	—	962	1 428	2 755	177	—	—	—	757
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 251	—	614	969	1 877	109	—	—	—	462
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	559	898	777
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	318	333	204
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	36
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 772	—	470	716	1 358	46	97	327	451	890
Car, truck, or van	1 692	—	453	668	1 282	46	90	315	441	867
Drive alone	1 422	—	316	510	1 047	24	67	255	409	768
Carpooled	270	—	137	158	235	22	23	60	32	99
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	7	26	—	—	—	—	13
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	13
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferry/boat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	35	—	17	26	21	—	—	5	—	—
Other means	19	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	26	—	—	15	20	—	—	7	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	—	1.18	1.16	1.11	1.35	1.15	1.11	1.04	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	—	20.1	17.8	18.3	20.7	15.2	23.7	18.0	19.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	98	—	25	38	44	—	—	11	—	5
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	406	—	149	267	383	9	38	70	145	221
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	627	—	155	213	409	37	35	131	148	382
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	285	—	58	36	214	—	7	39	68	116
All other times	330	—	83	147	288	—	17	69	80	156
Worked in MSA of residence	1 387	—	423	669	1 137	28	89	206	372	727
Burlington city	635	—	239	499	804	28	64	97	220	374
Graham city	384	—	59	56	76	—	7	60	66	182
Mebane city (pt.)	81	—	17	23	8	—	—	8	7	42
Elon College town	56	—	—	6	36	—	—	—	15	22
Gibsonville town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Alamance County	231	—	107	85	213	—	18	41	64	107
Worked outside MSA of residence	385	—	47	47	221	18	8	121	79	163
Greensboro city	90	—	17	7	50	10	—	46	32	44
High Point city	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Gibsonville town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Guilford County	56	—	9	—	49	8	8	24	6	28
Remainder of Davidson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Randolph County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	7
Winston-Salem city	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Forsyth County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chapel Hill town (pt.)	31	—	—	—	14	—	—	32	—	—
Remainder of Orange County	80	—	10	24	9	—	—	6	15	47
Remainder of Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	55	—	11	9	—	—	—	6	8	17
Caswell County	21	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Chatham County	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	20
Rockingham County	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	30	—	—	7	19	—	—	—	5	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County—Con.									
	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 901	9 515	3 559	2 272	3 588	4 983	5 239	6 537	5 189	4 165
Native	4 859	9 336	3 559	2 261	3 583	4 931	5 159	6 489	5 160	4 149
Foreign born	42	179	—	11	5	52	80	48	29	16
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	2	24	—	—	—	8	—	—	9	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 539	8 794	3 354	2 111	3 430	4 666	5 063	6 184	4 822	3 933
In linguistically isolated households	4	100	—	—	—	16	—	—	18	—
Speak a language other than English	98	374	53	57	31	126	198	194	101	82
Do not speak English "very well"	39	182	21	30	19	34	74	52	62	20
Speak Spanish	69	152	35	48	26	54	98	148	83	66
Do not speak English "very well"	26	48	21	25	19	18	66	46	53	20
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Linguistically isolated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 067	2 012	661	398	878	1 874	1 874	1 427	1 014	933
Preprimary school	48	103	54	46	29	39	65	70	29	35
Public school	37	73	34	18	21	39	40	56	21	26
Elementary or high school	793	1 456	477	279	714	536	738	1 116	725	731
Public school	764	1 383	437	233	679	524	725	1 072	641	655
College	226	453	130	73	135	1 299	1 071	241	260	167
Public college	203	397	130	58	131	145	226	216	201	135
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 265	6 257	2 466	1 629	2 358	2 537	3 077	4 490	3 501	2 793
Less than 9th grade	494	793	432	204	279	394	248	662	439	376
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	886	1 064	553	248	488	655	258	853	610	516
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 072	1 996	785	600	872	654	877	1 647	1 208	957
Some college, no degree	464	1 118	414	266	379	334	598	580	444	413
Associate degree	164	462	181	91	108	170	212	393	315	217
Bachelor's degree	152	614	72	133	198	252	644	252	324	276
Graduate or professional degree	33	210	29	35	34	78	240	103	161	38
Percent high school graduate or higher	57.7	70.3	60.1	69.1	67.5	58.7	83.6	66.3	70.0	68.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.7	13.2	4.1	10.3	9.8	13.0	28.7	7.9	13.9	11.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	557	265	261	167	201	92	71	328	188	245
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 628	1 272	1 500	1 126	1 375	1 052	721	1 252	1 302	1 020
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 020	2 099	2 161	1 803	2 070	1 787	1 823	1 773	1 934	1 859
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 539	8 794	3 354	2 111	3 430	4 666	5 063	6 184	4 822	3 933
Some house	2 816	5 346	2 549	1 590	2 298	2 429	2 295	4 044	3 258	2 220
Different house in United States	1 714	3 398	805	521	1 132	2 216	2 743	2 134	1 564	1 707
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	416	214	75	82	284	186	596	282	126	151
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	843	1 369	504	258	572	542	503	920	637	836
Different MSA/PMSA	295	1 242	136	91	211	1 220	1 394	755	531	551
Not in an MSA/PMSA	160	573	90	90	65	268	250	177	270	169
Abroad	9	50	—	—	—	21	25	6	—	6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 173	4 925	—	224	510	2 235	4 349	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 259	3 373	—	166	362	829	2 756	—	—	—
Rural population	1 728	4 590	3 559	2 048	3 078	2 748	890	6 537	5 189	4 165
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	842	1 718	957	655	830	1 466	406	1 627	1 419	1 938
On farms	52	25	366	108	68	113	—	396	258	47
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 625	5 043	1 896	1 283	2 062	2 394	2 610	3 459	2 952	2 196
Car, truck, or van	2 545	4 838	1 784	1 222	2 019	2 235	2 302	3 217	2 839	2 154
Drive alone	2 022	4 085	1 460	1 086	1 771	1 999	1 969	2 726	2 259	1 853
Carpooled	523	753	324	136	248	236	333	491	580	301
Public transportation (including taxicab)	4	15	—	9	6	—	7	—	—	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	15	—	9	6	—	7	—	—	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	32	76	41	7	—	106	259	79	18	12
Other means	26	58	12	18	—	18	5	27	13	5
Worked at home	18	56	59	27	37	35	37	136	82	19
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.13	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.5	20.1	24.6	20.3	21.1	18.1	16.6	22.3	24.4	22.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	149	259	91	27	54	49	58	257	151	52
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	931	1 236	628	317	620	568	451	804	730	575
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	555	1 739	526	527	713	832	1 111	1 193	1 140	898
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	220	443	165	181	259	186	316	380	235	261
All other times	752	1 310	427	204	379	724	637	689	614	391
Worked in MSA of residence	2 252	3 745	1 525	1 088	1 745	1 902	2 035	2 590	1 960	1 492
Burlington city	1 214	1 336	756	735	974	955	1 300	1 349	903	575
Graham city	352	465	232	81	171	77	51	265	335	327
Mebane city (pt.)	100	705	188	37	47	22	23	54	43	116
Elon College town	23	44	9	42	54	388	344	69	22	7
Gibsonville town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	6	—	26	17	6	—
Remainder of Alamance County	563	1 195	340	193	493	406	291	836	651	467
Worked outside MSA of residence	373	1 298	371	195	317	492	575	869	992	704
Greensboro city	84	231	70	90	98	143	196	247	102	151
High Point city	15	12	10	4	9	7	28	—	7	4
Gibsonville town (pt.)	17	—	7	—	—	53	30	4	—	8
Remainder of Guilford County	29	69	35	24	82	127	132	82	73	30
Remainder of Davidson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Remainder of Randolph County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268	46	—
Winston-Salem city	10	6	38	—	13	19	14	12	—	—
Remainder of Forsyth County	2	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Chapel Hill town (pt.)	23	183	34	18	6	17	52	60	356	221
Remainder of Orange County	93	328	78	33	21	5	14	53	152	142
Remainder of Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	48	343	50	—	13	43	62	50	129	79
Coswell County	9	8	17	21	33	21	—	—	—	—
Chatham County	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	31	76	14
Rockingham County	8	38	—	—	—	—	—	20	9	23
Worked elsewhere	32	63	32	5	35	33	47	40	42	32

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	87 111	87 111	31 851	8 441	3 181	5 340	4 189	4 409	4 695	5 820
In labor force	59 492	59 492	21 353	5 569	2 072	3 448	2 863	2 980	2 972	4 218
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.3	68.3	67.0	66.0	65.1	64.6	68.3	67.6	63.3	72.5
Civilian labor force	59 437	59 437	21 315	5 562	2 072	3 448	2 863	2 980	2 966	4 203
Employed	57 514	57 514	20 579	5 386	1 980	3 328	2 699	2 788	2 878	4 104
Unemployed	1 923	1 923	736	176	92	120	164	192	88	99
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	4.4	3.5	5.7	6.4	3.0	2.4
Not in labor force	27 619	27 619	10 498	2 872	1 109	1 892	1 326	1 429	1 723	1 602
Institutionalized persons	1 133	1 133	392	378	—	168	117	38	67	—
Enrolled in school	3 990	3 990	1 030	262	58	194	160	136	170	182
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	12 526	12 526	5 301	1 270	643	1 003	499	664	852	796
Females 16 years and over	46 749	46 749	17 519	4 572	1 789	3 028	2 368	2 431	2 468	3 085
In labor force	28 939	28 939	10 697	2 733	1 044	1 776	1 555	1 449	1 378	2 047
Percent of females 16 years and over	61.9	61.9	61.1	59.8	58.4	58.7	65.7	59.6	55.8	66.4
Civilian labor force	28 922	28 922	10 680	2 733	1 044	1 776	1 555	1 449	1 378	2 047
Employed	27 927	27 927	10 334	2 641	1 025	1 710	1 458	1 322	1 362	2 006
Unemployed	995	995	346	92	19	66	97	127	16	41
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	1.8	3.7	6.2	8.8	1.2	2.0
With own children under 6 years	5 975	5 975	2 208	593	180	401	323	367	292	414
In labor force	4 261	4 261	1 533	439	122	298	216	227	172	234
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 471	7 471	2 456	664	269	424	409	358	375	407
In labor force	6 289	6 289	2 094	541	243	367	392	313	280	329
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7 793	7 793	2 896	768	264	502	433	503	382	457
All parents present in household in labor force	5 275	5 275	1 935	550	186	347	261	276	196	263
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	15 105	15 105	5 209	1 400	455	947	899	750	769	771
All parents present in household in labor force	11 921	11 921	4 148	1 153	375	749	771	569	542	590
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 326	6 326	1 960	502	170	357	346	315	204	342
Not enrolled in school	1 606	1 606	621	151	49	71	124	122	52	100
Unemployed or not in labor force	480	480	171	74	17	28	69	52	15	17
Not high school graduate	710	710	284	64	21	28	89	91	15	19
Employed	391	391	154	23	16	18	28	39	—	9
Unemployed	77	77	39	27	5	2	—	16	6	7
Not in labor force	242	242	91	14	—	8	61	36	9	3
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	57 514	57 514	20 579	5 386	1 980	3 328	2 699	2 788	2 878	4 104
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 814	5 814	2 367	530	165	314	53	201	621	642
Professional specialty occupations	5 450	5 450	2 341	545	64	263	125	201	672	506
Technicians and related support occupations	1 886	1 886	759	185	47	89	45	114	89	228
Sales occupations	6 317	6 317	2 564	636	245	291	192	272	456	676
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 693	8 693	3 148	792	225	555	290	355	468	815
Private household occupations	177	177	38	18	—	14	16	28	—	—
Protective service occupations	604	604	183	85	30	28	30	28	15	51
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 052	5 052	1 892	503	183	288	406	301	178	282
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	901	901	161	56	6	22	33	24	7	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 623	8 623	2 661	700	359	576	303	439	180	473
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9 260	9 260	3 101	844	469	623	859	555	110	187
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 161	2 161	556	209	86	127	118	95	48	118
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 576	2 576	808	283	101	138	229	175	34	116
Construction	3 316	3 316	905	233	119	127	184	182	91	217
Manufacturing	20 414	20 414	6 901	1 983	827	1 350	1 219	1 153	670	1 017
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 387	3 387	1 104	257	94	265	103	120	163	204
Wholesale and retail trade	11 264	11 264	4 404	1 111	458	659	422	542	623	1 062
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 582	2 582	1 054	252	98	123	66	149	212	223
Business and repair services	1 831	1 831	677	193	74	103	68	82	87	168
Professional and related services	10 662	10 662	4 393	956	212	530	420	426	851	970
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	57 514	57 514	20 579	5 386	1 980	3 328	2 699	2 788	2 878	4 104
Private wage and salary workers	48 124	48 124	17 369	4 533	1 782	2 851	2 347	2 472	2 264	3 426
Government workers	5 768	5 768	1 994	614	99	332	244	190	347	450
Local government workers	2 355	2 355	814	255	63	130	128	86	95	204
Self-employed workers	3 434	3 434	1 183	226	92	145	108	126	252	217
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	65 212	65 212	23 170	6 009	2 227	3 701	3 084	3 165	3 326	4 502
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 680	53 680	18 850	5 189	1 864	3 040	2 493	2 619	2 714	3 642
50 to 52 weeks	40 195	40 195	14 282	3 858	1 368	2 410	1 767	2 052	2 009	2 789
40 to 49 weeks	5 840	5 840	2 102	585	232	298	283	206	397	408
27 to 39 weeks	2 226	2 226	829	221	113	151	151	125	59	135
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	5 552	5 552	2 295	436	180	339	315	291	347	467
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	70 812	70 812	24 926	6 489	2 406	4 040	3 427	3 598	3 554	4 783
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 332	3 332	1 195	242	157	144	432	194	59	89
With a mobility limitation	1 634	1 634	437	157	70	73	106	84	33	39
In labor force	349	349	74	30	22	24	7	8	7	9
With a self-care limitation	2 386	2 386	937	143	106	122	384	154	43	59
With a work disability	5 972	5 972	2 164	561	262	391	440	415	136	281
In labor force	2 413	2 413	883	264	89	240	163	142	45	152
Prevented from working	3 005	3 005	1 036	259	143	133	265	232	67	57
No work disability	64 840	64 840	22 762	5 928	2 144	3 649	2 987	3 183	3 418	4 502
In labor force	54 549	54 549	19 289	5 016	1 862	3 086	2 564	2 729	2 705	3 833
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 111	15 111	6 495	1 567	775	1 132	645	773	1 068	1 022
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 156	3 156	1 324	320	172	284	162	226	141	163
With a mobility limitation	2 602	2 602	1 088	265	135	257	162	172	101	123
With a self-care limitation	1 774	1 774	700	190	84	127	135	114	84	77
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	3 136	3 136	1 203	357	113	233	131	156	175	198
Mean family income (dollars)	18 746	18 746	20 189	16 508	16 075	20 086	8 999	18 577	30 192	24 188
1 worker	7 552	7 552	3 069	747	300	475	452	467	549	524
Mean family income (dollars)	32 180	32 180	37 166	24 164	20 725	29 260	17 660	25 899	71 733	33 908
2 or more workers	20 385	20 385	7 053	1 885	671	1 162	914	1 033	1 076	1 355
Mean family income (dollars)	44 779	44 779	47 564	43 629	33 068	40 622	31 068	37 175	74 657	48 631

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Alamance County—Con.					Burlington city, Alamance County				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	5 404	3 425	4 136	3 863	4 930	376	2 815	3 124	4 264	3 029
In labor force	3 761	2 335	2 780	2 756	3 109	216	1 848	2 045	2 670	2 105
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.6	68.2	67.2	71.3	63.1	57.4	65.6	65.5	62.6	69.5
Civilian labor force	3 744	2 335	2 773	2 754	3 109	216	1 848	2 045	2 670	2 105
Employed	3 624	2 269	2 706	2 640	3 069	202	1 811	1 953	2 594	1 983
Unemployed	120	66	67	114	40	14	37	92	76	122
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	2.8	2.4	4.1	1.3	6.5	2.0	4.5	2.8	5.8
Not in labor force	1 643	1 090	1 356	1 107	1 821	160	967	1 079	1 594	924
Institutionalized persons	13	113	192	—	113	—	4	—	168	102
Enrolled in school	95	94	131	177	673	6	123	58	162	142
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	854	459	549	505	543	101	603	626	838	316
Females 16 years and over	2 957	1 753	2 201	2 047	2 598	241	1 581	1 760	2 406	1 695
In labor force	1 960	1 087	1 354	1 329	1 417	118	899	1 037	1 354	1 139
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.3	62.0	64.9	64.9	54.5	49.0	56.9	58.9	56.3	67.2
Civilian labor force	1 943	1 087	1 354	1 329	1 417	118	899	1 037	1 354	1 139
Employed	1 872	1 046	1 313	1 249	1 398	111	879	1 018	1 311	1 084
Unemployed	71	41	41	80	19	7	20	19	43	55
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	3.8	3.0	6.0	1.3	5.9	2.2	1.8	3.2	4.8
With own children under 6 years	422	213	200	326	216	19	188	167	284	242
In labor force	355	144	166	256	117	12	148	122	207	171
With own children 6 to 17 years only	380	287	395	350	449	7	196	269	330	314
In labor force	350	244	320	302	353	7	152	243	290	297
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	562	277	267	419	304	27	293	244	376	326
All parents present in household in labor force	462	179	208	320	168	21	219	186	248	194
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	910	624	703	739	844	26	447	455	731	691
All parents present in household in labor force	782	543	563	588	604	10	337	375	585	577
Persons 16 to 19 years	334	218	252	258	724	15	146	170	278	258
Not enrolled in school	196	48	64	81	57	—	33	49	61	71
Unemployed or not in labor force	25	6	25	29	24	—	5	17	22	37
Not high school graduate	107	15	22	29	19	—	5	21	24	44
Employed	82	9	7	15	9	—	—	16	16	15
Unemployed	—	—	10	3	—	—	5	5	—	—
Not in labor force	25	6	5	11	10	—	—	—	8	29
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 624	2 269	2 706	2 640	3 069	202	1 811	1 953	2 594	1 983
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	231	312	348	132	431	—	257	158	268	14
Professional specialty occupations	253	259	324	82	520	—	376	64	231	94
Technicians and related support occupations	130	64	90	50	110	5	83	47	71	33
Sales occupations	402	303	312	230	430	25	292	245	236	132
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	497	394	475	301	582	30	182	218	456	229
Private household occupations	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	14	16
Protective service occupations	36	29	14	21	33	—	14	30	15	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	362	169	165	259	210	45	138	183	192	346
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	57	51	16	38	33	—	25	6	18	23
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	620	261	405	434	266	33	177	354	455	210
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	759	286	354	793	235	46	188	469	462	635
Transportation and material moving occupations	93	57	122	123	76	13	14	86	83	78
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	184	84	81	175	137	5	45	93	93	152
Construction	189	82	132	140	127	15	13	119	87	89
Manufacturing	1 367	700	1 028	1 428	766	78	467	819	1 025	898
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	189	129	147	99	273	12	47	94	224	97
Wholesale and retail trade	712	445	488	378	633	52	467	446	552	311
Finance, insurance, and real estate	178	134	162	50	167	13	125	98	92	50
Business and repair services	96	99	93	65	101	—	37	67	86	47
Professional and related services	660	449	482	308	830	32	559	212	428	331
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 624	2 269	2 706	2 640	3 069	202	1 811	1 953	2 594	1 983
Private wage and salary workers	3 166	1 819	2 239	2 344	2 600	195	1 373	1 755	2 208	1 711
Government workers	304	312	327	170	324	7	208	99	270	210
Local government workers	92	132	134	84	108	7	104	63	91	106
Self-employed workers	154	124	123	126	145	—	230	92	116	62
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 089	2 601	3 011	2 961	3 820	251	1 991	2 187	2 904	2 278
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 466	2 225	2 560	2 525	2 771	193	1 558	1 838	2 375	1 835
50 to 52 weeks	2 740	1 705	1 935	1 919	1 939	142	1 101	1 346	1 925	1 241
40 to 49 weeks	350	242	304	278	290	17	204	228	222	202
27 to 39 weeks	110	89	120	149	83	4	95	113	105	133
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	286	188	261	214	348	19	267	180	256	234
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 328	2 774	3 238	3 264	4 209	245	2 058	2 366	3 162	2 486
With a mobility or self-care limitation	228	47	123	242	75	22	122	140	118	338
With a mobility limitation	70	30	75	110	59	15	63	70	54	71
In labor force	—	6	21	19	—	—	14	22	15	7
With a self-care limitation	183	17	64	208	43	7	78	89	102	314
With a work disability	512	167	222	341	257	47	102	262	290	316
In labor force	180	82	82	110	103	13	21	89	175	133
Prevented from working	287	74	109	211	99	20	73	143	115	171
No work disability	3 816	2 607	3 016	2 923	3 952	198	1 956	2 104	2 872	2 170
In labor force	3 381	2 178	2 545	2 552	2 941	179	1 677	1 835	2 406	1 857
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 046	538	699	597	608	131	753	758	934	441
With a mobility or self-care limitation	232	121	103	104	92	34	163	172	221	104
With a mobility limitation	180	97	73	83	77	24	150	135	194	104
With a self-care limitation	135	64	62	63	33	19	70	84	102	86
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	146	158	201	128	136	25	145	105	208	95
Mean family income (dollars)	12 912	20 148	18 125	19 242	25 751	8 903	21 940	16 605	20 161	9 875
1 worker	643	290	324	357	287	17	214	300	346	259
Mean family income (dollars)	18 463	30 739	32 002	19 616	40 909	19 195	78 026	20 725	32 801	13 850
2 or more workers	1 170	807	969	992	1 043	52	569	658	935	699
Mean family income (dollars)	37 952	53 078	46 574	38 650	66 793	30 176	53 646	33 182	42 759	30 534

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Alamance County—Con.						Graham city, Alamance County			
	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 247	4 598	5 684	4 955	238	521	57	334	2 537	2 684
In labor force	1 478	2 926	4 121	3 434	170	340	27	265	1 694	1 738
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.8	63.6	72.5	69.3	71.4	65.3	47.4	79.3	66.8	64.8
Civilian labor force	1 478	2 920	4 106	3 417	170	340	27	265	1 694	1 738
Employed	1 390	2 832	4 007	3 297	170	340	27	262	1 641	1 657
Unemployed	88	88	99	120	—	—	—	3	53	81
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	3.0	2.4	3.5	—	—	—	1.1	3.1	4.7
Not in labor force	769	1 672	1 563	1 521	68	181	30	69	843	946
Institutionalized persons	38	67	—	13	—	—	—	—	113	73
Enrolled in school	95	163	174	95	—	12	—	3	87	76
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	307	833	788	792	35	62	17	38	360	493
Females 16 years and over	1 292	2 422	3 019	2 728	117	258	29	213	1 290	1 520
In labor force	764	1 356	2 012	1 816	74	128	7	155	775	877
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.1	56.0	66.6	66.6	63.2	49.6	24.1	72.8	60.1	57.7
Civilian labor force	764	1 356	2 012	1 799	74	128	7	155	775	877
Employed	690	1 340	1 971	1 728	74	128	7	152	747	837
Unemployed	74	16	41	71	—	—	—	3	28	40
Percent of civilian labor force	9.7	1.2	2.0	3.9	—	—	—	1.9	3.6	4.6
With own children under 6 years	197	280	391	376	13	51	13	38	140	239
In labor force	123	167	234	323	9	17	—	38	88	173
With own children 6 to 17 years only	155	358	398	356	5	68	—	33	199	162
In labor force	139	263	320	326	5	52	—	18	170	133
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	249	334	443	516	21	67	20	39	185	294
All parents present in household in labor force	156	183	263	428	13	24	—	39	106	221
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	379	737	763	838	18	124	—	75	415	419
All parents present in household in labor force	314	535	582	723	14	96	—	56	367	318
Persons 16 to 19 years	179	197	342	311	21	43	—	17	168	150
Not enrolled in school	68	52	100	187	—	—	—	2	44	58
Unemployed or not in labor force	33	15	17	25	—	—	—	—	6	48
Not high school graduate	58	15	19	98	—	—	—	2	15	30
Employed	25	—	9	73	—	—	—	2	9	5
Unemployed	16	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Not in labor force	17	9	3	25	—	—	—	—	6	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 390	2 832	4 007	3 297	170	340	27	262	1 641	1 657
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	130	621	642	180	16	81	7	19	217	121
Professional specialty occupations	104	662	498	229	19	64	—	2	186	130
Technicians and related support occupations	65	89	228	130	—	8	—	3	64	70
Sales occupations	117	456	650	340	12	59	—	30	210	166
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	192	460	798	458	63	62	7	19	276	184
Private household occupations	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Protective service occupations	9	15	51	28	—	—	—	13	29	29
Service occupations, except protective and household	169	167	282	343	13	14	—	30	120	193
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	7	10	57	—	8	—	2	32	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	202	172	448	554	14	22	5	36	202	243
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	268	101	180	723	13	16	—	65	209	301
Transportation and material moving occupations	39	48	104	81	10	—	—	19	22	73
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	80	34	116	174	10	6	8	24	74	123
Construction	79	91	209	183	4	16	—	19	57	104
Manufacturing	605	661	976	1 284	29	59	8	107	549	589
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	80	155	189	155	22	29	—	13	82	57
Wholesale and retail trade	219	623	1 036	611	22	65	12	59	311	385
Finance, insurance, and real estate	52	212	159	159	—	37	—	3	109	35
Business and repair services	54	87	168	88	18	25	7	2	74	61
Professional and related services	267	833	970	624	51	86	—	20	292	330
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 390	2 832	4 007	3 297	170	340	27	262	1 641	1 657
Private wage and salary workers	1 240	2 218	3 337	2 887	126	319	27	235	1 319	1 440
Government workers	104	347	450	264	35	—	—	18	232	140
Local government workers	53	95	204	84	7	—	—	10	106	70
Self-employed workers	46	252	209	146	9	21	—	9	84	77
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 565	3 271	4 405	3 726	195	397	40	250	1 892	1 811
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 259	2 659	3 570	3 132	155	276	26	218	1 647	1 574
50 to 52 weeks	944	1 971	2 739	2 493	130	250	22	163	1 267	1 111
40 to 49 weeks	127	388	401	305	—	8	4	26	147	208
27 to 39 weeks	90	51	127	83	17	11	—	11	65	72
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week 40 to 52 weeks	190	347	458	269	10	65	—	21	116	117
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 866	3 476	4 664	3 949	203	451	40	286	2 008	1 990
With a mobility or self-care limitation	108	59	80	202	6	—	17	6	33	100
With a mobility limitation	44	33	30	51	6	—	—	6	16	75
In labor force	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	18
With a self-care limitation	84	43	50	170	—	—	17	2	17	68
With a work disability	250	127	264	469	11	26	—	42	112	248
In labor force	86	45	144	172	5	—	—	32	58	120
Prevented from working	143	58	48	252	6	7	—	6	49	115
No work disability	1 616	3 349	4 400	3 480	192	425	40	244	1 896	1 742
In labor force	1 356	2 659	3 753	3 070	165	332	27	223	1 584	1 497
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	343	1 049	1 005	976	35	70	17	48	416	621
With a mobility or self-care limitation	91	141	163	216	11	8	—	21	104	151
With a mobility limitation	74	101	123	164	11	8	—	21	80	137
With a self-care limitation	51	84	77	119	—	8	—	14	58	82
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	87	164	198	146	12	18	8	6	128	84
Mean family income (dollars)	18 855	30 112	24 188	12 912	16 143	31 195	9 120	13 914	20 291	10 883
1 worker	229	539	510	598	13	44	—	35	195	290
Mean family income (dollars)	28 576	71 357	34 456	17 362	17 962	61 144	—	14 255	27 046	18 637
2 or more workers	498	1 053	1 330	1 053	59	147	13	66	589	563
Mean family income (dollars)	40 037	75 164	48 828	37 902	53 291	89 348	27 323	31 159	50 224	35 527

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Graham city, Alamance County—Con.		Remainder of Alamance County							
	Troct 211 (pt.)	Troct 212.01 (pt.)	Troct 203 (pt.)	Troct 204 (pt.)	Troct 205 (pt.)	Troct 206 (pt.)	Troct 207 (pt.)	Troct 208 (pt.)	Troct 209 (pt.)	Troct 211 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 829	—	742	1 160	2 162	97	136	449	650	1 307
In labor force	1 845	—	513	758	1 502	46	97	327	471	935
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.2	—	69.1	65.3	69.5	47.4	71.3	72.8	72.5	71.5
Civilian labor force	1 838	—	513	758	1 502	46	97	327	471	935
Employed	1 799	—	472	716	1 398	46	97	327	458	907
Unemployed	39	—	41	42	104	—	—	—	13	28
Percent of civilian labor force	2.1	—	8.0	5.5	6.9	—	—	—	2.8	3.0
Not in labor force	984	—	229	402	660	51	39	122	179	372
Institutionalized persons	192	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	96	—	29	18	41	7	8	—	7	35
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	362	—	127	183	357	19	8	62	64	187
Females 16 years and over	1 520	—	409	673	1 139	46	66	229	346	681
In labor force	919	—	267	416	685	22	35	144	238	435
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.5	—	65.3	61.8	60.1	47.8	53.0	62.9	68.8	63.9
Civilian labor force	919	—	267	416	685	22	35	144	238	435
Employed	898	—	247	374	632	22	35	144	225	415
Unemployed	21	—	20	42	53	—	—	—	13	20
Percent of civilian labor force	2.3	—	7.5	10.1	7.7	—	—	—	5.5	4.6
With own children under 6 years	163	—	79	81	170	12	23	46	60	37
In labor force	140	—	53	45	104	5	—	32	47	26
With own children 6 to 17 years only	270	—	61	95	203	17	9	24	83	125
In labor force	220	—	59	95	174	17	9	24	69	100
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	230	—	87	107	254	48	14	46	71	37
All parents present in household in labor force	184	—	60	67	120	13	—	34	60	24
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	491	—	141	208	371	32	8	72	191	212
All parents present in household in labor force	412	—	108	194	255	7	8	59	162	151
Persons 16 to 19 years	167	—	62	88	136	7	—	23	29	85
Not enrolled in school	47	—	8	53	54	—	—	9	4	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	20	—	6	32	19	—	—	—	—	5
Not high school graduate	17	—	2	45	33	—	—	9	—	5
Employed	7	—	—	13	14	—	—	9	—	—
Unemployed	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	32	19	—	—	—	—	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 799	—	472	716	1 398	46	97	327	458	907
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	166	—	27	39	71	—	—	51	79	182
Professional specialty occupations	227	—	30	31	97	10	8	24	54	97
Technicians and related support occupations	48	—	15	12	49	—	—	—	—	42
Sales occupations	230	—	25	60	155	—	26	62	81	82
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	306	—	80	61	163	8	17	39	55	169
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	14	—	—	9	19	—	—	8	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	160	—	66	60	132	11	—	19	36	5
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	16	—	2	10	17	—	—	—	19	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	214	—	85	93	237	8	25	66	45	191
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	269	—	96	224	287	9	7	36	64	85
Transportation and material moving occupations	95	—	25	40	56	—	14	12	25	27
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	54	—	21	77	95	—	—	10	—	27
Construction	53	—	21	95	103	—	8	6	21	79
Manufacturing	730	—	218	321	548	9	41	83	122	298
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	105	—	28	6	40	8	15	34	25	42
Wholesale and retail trade	344	—	48	111	323	—	26	101	112	144
Finance, insurance, and real estate	105	—	28	16	97	—	7	19	25	57
Business and repair services	49	—	15	21	28	—	—	8	7	44
Professional and related services	314	—	82	89	159	18	—	36	106	168
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 799	—	472	716	1 398	46	97	327	458	907
Private wage and salary workers	1 512	—	408	636	1 232	46	89	279	374	727
Government workers	224	—	44	34	86	—	—	40	45	103
Local government workers	69	—	29	22	33	—	—	8	19	65
Self-employed workers	56	—	20	46	80	—	8	8	31	67
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 016	—	547	806	1 600	55	97	363	514	995
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 724	—	447	658	1 360	55	72	334	423	836
50 to 52 weeks	1 295	—	322	526	1 088	38	50	247	308	640
40 to 49 weeks	200	—	50	81	79	9	7	45	95	104
27 to 39 weeks	73	—	35	18	35	8	8	27	7	47
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	182	—	62	81	101	—	9	17	62	79
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 165	—	592	941	1 732	78	119	379	563	1 073
With a mobility or self-core limitation	86	—	20	94	86	—	9	26	8	37
With a mobility limitation	60	—	13	35	40	—	9	19	8	15
In labor force	6	—	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	15
With a self-core limitation	39	—	18	70	70	—	9	13	—	25
With a work disability	159	—	59	124	165	9	17	43	44	63
In labor force	54	—	33	30	56	—	8	8	19	28
Prevented from working	89	—	12	94	89	—	9	35	19	20
No work disability	2 006	—	533	817	1 567	69	102	336	519	1 010
In labor force	1 685	—	457	707	1 373	46	80	311	429	860
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	465	—	150	204	430	19	17	70	87	234
With a mobility or self-core limitation	44	—	42	58	135	—	—	16	6	59
With a mobility limitation	27	—	42	58	98	—	—	16	6	46
With a self-core limitation	36	—	11	49	63	—	—	16	6	26
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	131	—	19	36	69	11	—	—	18	70
Mean family income (dollars)	16 989	—	21 214	6 686	18 228	31 382	—	—	21 802	20 252
1 worker	227	—	94	193	238	10	14	45	82	97
Mean family income (dollars)	30 278	—	21 811	22 772	23 323	92 000	13 968	33 098	41 546	36 036
2 or more workers	654	—	161	215	535	23	25	117	159	315
Mean family income (dollars)	46 246	—	32 094	32 805	34 511	51 461	38 150	38 403	63 570	47 256

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County—Con.									
	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 863	7 471	2 865	1 872	2 803	4 177	4 409	5 238	4 144	3 274
In labor force	2 756	5 372	2 008	1 327	2 135	2 575	2 769	3 614	3 037	2 328
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.3	71.9	70.1	70.9	76.2	61.6	62.8	69.0	73.3	71.1
Civilian labor force	2 754	5 372	2 008	1 327	2 135	2 575	2 769	3 614	3 029	2 328
Employed	2 640	5 142	1 933	1 304	2 079	2 502	2 729	3 557	2 991	2 251
Unemployed	114	230	75	23	56	73	40	57	38	77
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	4.3	3.7	1.7	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	3.3
Not in labor force	1 107	2 099	857	545	668	1 602	1 640	1 624	1 107	946
Institutionalized persons	—	171	31	—	3	—	113	—	—	30
Enrolled in school	177	189	99	64	97	848	661	185	102	131
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	505	853	436	277	285	453	481	761	489	408
Females 16 years and over	2 047	4 018	1 500	946	1 456	2 152	2 340	2 730	2 160	1 720
In labor force	1 329	2 601	983	602	1 000	1 233	1 289	1 681	1 436	1 113
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.9	64.7	65.5	63.6	68.7	57.3	55.1	61.6	66.5	64.7
Civilian labor force	1 329	2 601	983	602	1 000	1 233	1 289	1 681	1 436	1 113
Employed	1 249	2 488	942	590	966	1 211	1 270	1 658	1 407	1 077
Unemployed	80	113	41	12	34	22	19	23	29	36
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	4.3	4.2	2.0	3.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.0	3.2
With own children under 6 years	326	701	228	127	101	211	165	375	285	147
In labor force	256	495	183	99	74	155	100	302	219	94
With own children 6 to 17 years only	350	655	264	132	410	272	381	524	381	365
In labor force	302	584	250	116	370	229	301	391	273	291
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	419	836	265	183	159	303	237	411	385	267
All parents present in household in labor force	320	561	192	134	102	214	144	320	258	167
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	739	1 388	460	270	738	529	720	999	750	668
All parents present in household in labor force	588	1 153	407	224	646	423	508	718	473	536
Persons 16 to 19 years	258	549	182	128	228	549	681	315	314	230
Not enrolled in school	81	115	57	30	62	54	57	58	112	63
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	15	4	5	6	19	24	30	38	3
Not high school graduate	29	23	12	13	40	29	19	17	73	13
Employed	15	23	12	8	34	16	9	3	48	10
Unemployed	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	11	—	—	5	—	13	10	14	25	3
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 640	5 142	1 933	1 304	2 079	2 502	2 729	3 557	2 991	2 251
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	132	567	103	135	192	197	350	302	284	206
Professional specialty occupations	82	410	133	80	146	267	456	205	262	172
Technicians and related support occupations	50	162	38	31	67	100	102	124	83	67
Sales occupations	230	583	155	129	131	274	371	326	217	210
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	301	729	268	211	359	393	520	586	413	381
Private household occupations	2	9	27	13	19	9	6	16	—	—
Protective service occupations	21	60	8	28	10	44	33	47	28	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	259	575	215	102	154	209	196	195	269	154
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	38	52	55	26	38	47	25	112	201	42
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	434	854	286	277	448	381	244	669	517	402
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	793	806	421	146	334	367	219	584	470	367
Transportation and material moving occupations	123	177	126	58	89	77	76	195	185	91
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	175	158	98	68	92	137	131	196	62	138
Construction	140	318	128	129	132	111	293	254	254	211
Manufacturing	1 428	1 745	841	385	864	858	707	1 288	1 001	773
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	99	340	149	62	148	142	244	263	230	151
Wholesale and retail trade	378	1 107	309	274	283	537	568	627	381	420
Finance, insurance, and real estate	50	230	51	58	79	118	130	139	114	58
Business and repair services	65	186	52	45	82	79	76	92	63	98
Professional and related services	308	885	204	216	338	459	744	491	626	384
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 640	5 142	1 933	1 304	2 079	2 502	2 729	3 557	2 991	2 251
Private wage and salary workers	2 344	4 308	1 638	1 012	1 706	2 159	2 281	2 862	2 263	1 858
Government workers	170	534	145	164	246	214	324	294	445	272
Local government workers	84	252	50	65	106	105	108	143	104	93
Self-employed workers	126	282	150	115	127	110	124	370	244	117
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 961	5 648	2 170	1 459	2 234	3 426	3 423	3 991	3 231	2 513
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 525	4 810	1 821	1 290	1 814	2 497	2 495	3 336	2 713	2 155
50 to 52 weeks	1 919	3 610	1 301	947	1 420	1 529	1 689	2 579	2 112	1 710
40 to 49 weeks	278	443	188	134	233	165	282	364	317	279
27 to 39 weeks	149	197	77	88	63	79	72	108	95	63
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	214	374	156	77	243	264	283	370	275	154
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 264	6 327	2 337	1 529	2 478	3 640	3 758	4 314	3 504	2 769
With a mobility or self-care limitation	242	311	177	89	138	100	75	258	124	101
With a mobility limitation	110	246	68	58	51	37	59	152	62	58
In labor force	19	89	8	12	10	6	—	53	—	16
With a self-care limitation	208	150	131	79	105	74	43	164	77	70
With a work disability	341	540	241	76	185	226	231	422	243	218
In labor force	110	240	83	21	96	102	103	186	56	87
Prevented from working	211	264	134	55	89	110	92	212	152	104
No work disability	2 923	5 787	2 096	1 453	2 293	3 414	3 527	3 892	3 261	2 551
In labor force	2 552	5 019	1 864	1 240	2 002	2 389	2 609	3 275	2 857	2 174
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	597	973	497	343	322	537	538	924	632	475
With a mobility or self-care limitation	104	234	112	48	69	90	84	178	176	101
With a mobility limitation	83	187	106	35	52	80	69	159	149	63
With a self-care limitation	63	119	62	48	41	45	25	131	101	78
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	128	266	91	81	79	98	118	221	109	162
Mean family income (dollars)	19 242	18 317	9 838	17 800	28 164	23 414	24 921	13 493	11 296	19 771
Worker	357	647	196	115	151	236	243	397	356	265
Mean family income (dollars)	19 616	24 303	66 589	28 933	21 984	37 461	37 244	28 583	28 824	28 230
2 or more workers	992	1 917	767	529	856	709	896	1 344	1 090	797
Mean family income (dollars)	38 650	40 804	38 182	42 523	42 694	40 288	63 093	43 104	42 667	48 147

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alomonce County			Totals for split trocts /BNA's in Alomonce County						
		Total	Burlington city	Grohom city	Troct 202	Troct 203	Troct 204	Troct 205	Troct 206	Troct 207	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	42 798	42 798	16 728	4 310	1 804	2 695	1 993	2 152	2 416	3 166	
Less than \$5,000	2 587	2 587	1 100	389	184	231	300	84	37	67	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 017	4 017	1 692	474	233	314	129	296	141	204	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 204	4 204	1 626	487	234	259	344	258	135	271	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 662	8 662	3 487	849	454	546	531	486	330	633	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 661	7 661	2 856	791	400	458	320	360	285	665	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 994	7 994	2 951	669	220	458	235	406	349	750	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 379	5 379	1 920	474	65	354	115	215	567	382	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 356	1 356	556	96	14	48	19	28	268	106	
\$100,000 or more	938	938	540	81	—	27	—	19	304	88	
Median (dollars)	27 231	27 231	26 500	24 509	21 422	24 952	18 177	23 696	46 283	31 187	
Mean (dollars)	33 376	33 376	34 351	29 204	22 297	28 707	21 906	28 442	58 580	35 635	
Families	31 073	31 073	11 325	2 989	1 084	1 870	1 497	1 656	1 800	2 077	
Median income (dollars)	32 810	32 810	33 182	30 516	25 768	31 978	21 558	28 036	57 852	37 597	
Males 15 years and over, with income	39 016	39 016	13 851	3 652	1 362	2 222	1 719	1 907	2 201	2 691	
Median income (dollars)	17 853	17 853	18 660	16 926	15 948	17 544	12 846	15 776	33 580	23 277	
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.2	58.2	57.7	56.5	54.4	58.6	49.4	59.6	61.3	60.2	
Median income (dollars)	23 542	23 542	25 036	22 610	20 586	23 779	17 637	20 762	44 284	30 087	
Females 15 years and over, with income	42 379	42 379	16 076	4 091	1 611	2 741	2 200	2 199	2 196	2 774	
Median income (dollars)	10 578	10 578	10 725	11 111	10 322	10 052	9 029	9 157	11 622	12 878	
Percent year-round full-time workers	41.2	41.2	39.1	43.9	38.9	40.4	41.7	41.7	30.0	42.2	
Median income (dollars)	15 931	15 931	16 295	15 573	16 318	16 408	13 720	13 732	19 891	18 338	
Per capita income (dollars)	13 290	13 290	14 635	12 163	10 404	11 808	8 331	11 000	24 229	16 316	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	42 798	42 798	16 728	4 310	1 804	2 695	1 993	2 152	2 416	3 166	
With earnings	35 182	35 182	13 501	3 368	1 370	2 100	1 658	1 771	1 995	2 725	
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 382	33 382	34 169	30 615	23 384	30 058	22 514	28 588	53 532	34 802	
With Social Security income	12 929	12 929	5 446	1 369	667	904	582	681	867	897	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 421	7 421	7 658	7 090	7 169	7 449	5 656	7 466	8 549	8 149	
With public assistance income	2 130	2 130	987	259	189	159	294	112	31	11	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 005	3 005	3 141	3 295	3 616	3 514	1 887	2 904	10 430	5 727	
With retirement income	5 669	5 669	2 516	586	219	361	266	267	490	550	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 985	7 985	9 057	7 040	6 452	11 424	6 191	6 349	13 617	8 077	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	39 089	39 089	41 838	35 525	27 881	35 177	25 088	32 243	69 442	42 586	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 087	38 087	39 814	33 429	26 405	29 627	23 262	29 522	66 292	38 179	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 828	39 828	43 202	36 987	28 775	39 282	26 684	34 101	71 223	45 520	
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 236	43 236	47 491	40 309	30 046	39 616	30 912	36 417	72 713	43 135	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 886	43 886	48 951	41 484	29 773	36 109	31 342	34 443	71 682	40 803	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 770	42 770	46 601	39 557	30 193	41 866	30 563	37 935	73 254	44 598	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 568	21 568	21 867	18 831	21 484	16 388	15 924	20 623	28 318	40 401	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 865	15 865	15 137	12 135	19 210	11 353	11 586	12 995	24 961	25 235	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 050	27 050	29 373	25 610	23 502	24 671	20 928	24 912	33 562	64 429	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels In 1989											
Families	31 073	31 073	11 325	2 989	1 084	1 870	1 497	1 656	1 800	2 077	
Householder worked in 1989	25 647	25 647	9 243	2 404	917	1 513	1 196	1 335	1 510	1 721	
With related children under 18 years	14 264	14 264	4 973	1 311	448	886	824	750	669	830	
With related children under 5 years	5 714	5 714	2 106	531	204	386	296	304	247	394	
Married-couple families	24 821	24 821	8 765	2 255	788	1 484	875	1 183	1 670	1 777	
Householder worked in 1989	20 825	20 825	7 228	1 828	667	1 203	717	989	1 404	1 460	
With related children under 18 years	10 949	10 949	3 545	918	298	633	450	527	594	685	
With related children under 5 years	4 524	4 524	1 547	387	137	248	156	217	239	370	
Female householder, no husband present	5 090	5 090	2 185	644	268	328	491	389	123	230	
Householder worked in 1989	3 857	3 857	1 714	486	222	254	359	280	106	200	
With related children under 18 years	2 869	2 869	1 292	356	144	242	289	186	75	141	
With related children under 5 years	993	993	496	121	61	136	104	78	8	24	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	14 216	14 216	6 381	1 525	820	976	615	630	673	1 288	
Nonfamily householder	11 725	11 725	5 403	1 321	720	825	496	496	616	1 089	
65 years and over	4 836	4 836	2 317	587	358	410	172	214	340	327	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	105 153	105 153	38 891	10 035	3 846	6 439	5 247	5 530	5 713	6 879	
Persons under 18 years	23 686	23 686	8 402	2 224	733	1 491	1 406	1 303	1 169	1 228	
Related children under 18 years	23 582	23 582	8 375	2 212	733	1 489	1 387	1 303	1 161	1 228	
Related children 5 to 17 years	16 850	16 850	5 885	1 529	477	1 053	1 028	904	842	856	
Persons 65 years and over	15 111	15 111	6 495	1 567	775	1 132	645	773	1 068	1 022	
Persons 75 years and over	5 616	5 616	2 520	538	326	411	216	348	350	319	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	1 849	1 849	739	229	45	120	215	108	16	23	
Percent below poverty level	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.7	4.2	6.4	14.4	6.5	.9	1.1	
Householder worked in 1989	1 031	1 031	453	123	29	78	130	66	8	7	
With related children under 18 years	1 312	1 312	577	175	29	112	186	66	16	14	
With related children under 5 years	762	762	342	86	14	81	106	35	8	7	
Married-couple families	752	752	192	79	23	38	28	26	—	16	
Householder worked in 1989	366	366	84	45	7	26	17	8	—	7	
With related children under 18 years	377	377	95	50	7	30	17	13	—	7	
With related children under 5 years	245	245	71	27	7	24	17	6	—	7	
Female householder, no husband present	992	992	519	150	22	82	164	72	16	7	
Householder worked in 1989	606	606	352	78	22	52	101	58	8	—	
With related children under 18 years	848	848	454	125	22	82	146	53	16	7	
With related children under 5 years	466	466	248	59	7	57	78	29	8	7	
Unrelated individuals	3 642	3 642	1 501	499	279	326	260	194	68	184	
Nonfamily householder	2 855	2 855	1 203	443	256	278	213	152	54	103	
65 years and over	1 830	1 830	804	296	191	200	146	87	43	61	
Persons	9 336	9 336	3 850	1 187	405	752	984	554	111	258	
Percent below poverty level	8.9	8.9	9.9	11.8	10.5	11.7	18.8	10.0	1.9	3.8	
Persons under 18 years	2 721	2 721	1 283	350	57	251	411	163	35	26	
Related children under 18 years	2 660	2 660	1 264	343	57	251	400	163	27	26	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 688	1 688	800	215	29	153	272	111	16	19	
Persons 65 years and over	2 401	2 401	982	328	196	218	186	107	43	77	
Persons 75 years and over	1 248	1 248	518	176	73	157	65	62	34	17	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 506	3 506	1 776	386	116	299	471	87	60	111	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	13 338	13 338	5 554	1 569	558	1 023	1 237	927	241	492	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	29 483	29 483	11 556	3 051	1 558	2 254	2 480	2 098	638	1 238	

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Can.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County—Can.					Burlington city, Alamance County				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 878	1 669	1 983	1 931	2 007	232	1 645	1 776	2 116	1 369
Less than \$5,000	232	85	119	138	108	30	76	184	202	203
\$5,000 to \$9,999	390	118	159	170	102	68	196	225	215	74
\$10,000 to \$14,999	300	116	184	195	151	25	165	234	145	255
\$15,000 to \$24,999	643	321	312	448	250	39	440	449	416	349
\$25,000 to \$34,999	539	294	410	439	250	40	234	392	358	230
\$35,000 to \$49,999	513	352	352	367	410	20	263	213	399	186
\$50,000 to \$74,999	241	235	362	120	462	10	163	65	308	53
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	80	48	40	173	—	47	14	48	19
\$100,000 or more	8	68	37	14	101	—	61	—	25	—
Median (dollars)	22 900	31 021	30 408	25 324	38 298	13 654	23 183	21 373	27 500	18 188
Mean (dollars)	25 782	37 554	33 873	28 416	50 523	17 746	40 135	22 250	30 327	21 813
Families	1 959	1 255	1 494	1 477	1 466	94	928	1 063	1 489	1 053
Median income (dollars)	27 797	36 902	35 724	29 299	43 389	20 833	33 721	25 822	35 275	21 355
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 326	1 578	1 860	1 760	2 263	135	1 207	1 334	1 775	1 245
Mean earnings (dollars)	15 901	19 789	19 712	16 407	21 778	13 472	19 202	15 934	19 578	11 948
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.2	64.3	55.5	57.1	53.9	49.6	55.3	54.4	59.8	46.6
Median income (dollars)	20 218	24 459	26 176	20 225	37 863	22 292	24 375	20 420	24 935	17 044
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 843	1 576	1 969	1 909	2 315	227	1 474	1 582	2 189	1 606
Median income (dollars)	10 161	12 467	11 413	10 495	8 035	8 381	11 413	10 022	9 071	41.2
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.1	43.8	45.9	47.9	31.1	33.0	29.4	39.2	39.4	41.2
Median income (dollars)	14 742	17 109	16 456	14 686	16 163	11 576	17 233	16 322	16 710	13 002
Per capita income (dollars)	10 834	14 809	13 542	11 187	17 407	9 984	18 975	10 430	12 438	7 805
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 878	1 669	1 983	1 931	2 007	232	1 645	1 776	2 116	1 369
With earnings	2 363	1 385	1 572	1 625	1 692	157	1 247	1 350	1 612	1 168
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 303	38 989	34 036	29 026	46 699	19 264	40 375	23 260	32 240	21 878
With Social Security income	925	433	660	494	501	110	587	659	719	341
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 965	8 096	7 631	7 389	7 554	5 651	8 856	7 145	7 667	5 892
With public assistance income	183	40	138	48	49	40	67	189	131	235
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 128	6 599	3 034	3 068	3 395	2 324	3 962	3 616	3 870	2 015
With retirement income	351	175	353	256	262	37	207	219	315	211
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 175	9 475	8 984	6 403	8 059	5 494	8 948	6 452	12 416	5 715
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	29 689	43 770	39 587	32 368	57 918	22 532	54 314	28 029	37 288	24 567
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 164	45 613	37 350	33 069	55 481	21 264	76 983	26 375	30 948	21 773
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 363	42 529	40 924	31 760	59 817	23 043	37 141	29 011	41 604	27 355
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 914	47 226	43 569	35 846	63 225	27 129	62 349	30 310	41 723	30 222
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 442	51 182	44 720	38 869	58 293	32 881	96 534	29 894	38 137	29 435
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 993	44 741	42 914	33 253	67 546	24 797	38 585	30 529	43 774	30 934
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 970	20 568	22 340	18 364	22 140	16 841	23 123	21 484	16 495	16 075
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 763	17 941	12 714	12 392	19 877	6 743	17 537	19 210	11 048	11 684
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 420	23 124	30 029	25 671	23 073	20 881	31 256	23 502	26 263	21 904
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 959	1 255	1 494	1 477	1 466	94	928	1 063	1 489	1 053
Householder worked in 1989	1 584	1 029	1 190	1 239	1 204	63	716	904	1 184	854
With related children under 18 years	901	544	581	738	659	27	429	435	657	640
With related children under 5 years	427	222	147	339	192	19	197	191	265	223
Married-couple families	1 359	1 065	1 175	1 146	1 274	52	734	767	1 204	592
Householder worked in 1989	1 095	901	934	968	1 089	41	575	654	963	502
With related children under 18 years	569	446	439	557	612	15	326	285	472	339
With related children under 5 years	270	204	103	248	181	7	178	124	163	107
Female householder, no husband present	517	146	268	229	161	42	167	268	243	377
Householder worked in 1989	431	95	205	180	92	22	120	222	179	279
With related children under 18 years	293	72	128	150	47	12	103	144	176	241
With related children under 5 years	123	9	36	65	11	12	19	61	102	93
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 161	462	554	626	762	167	802	806	734	411
Nonfamily householder	919	414	489	454	541	138	717	713	627	316
65 years and over	382	120	216	159	183	70	296	358	344	83
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 880	4 126	4 810	4 894	5 207	422	3 491	3 769	5 037	3 834
Persons under 18 years	1 620	937	986	1 177	1 161	53	740	713	1 121	1 080
Related children under 18 years	1 609	932	979	1 176	1 154	53	740	713	1 121	1 072
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 083	677	738	821	927	32	505	477	809	784
Persons 65 years and over	1 046	538	699	597	608	131	753	758	934	441
Persons 75 years and over	423	222	190	155	279	55	401	309	323	128
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	230	47	89	83	55	24	63	45	79	173
Percent below poverty level	11.7	3.7	6.0	5.6	3.8	25.5	6.8	4.2	5.3	16.4
Householder worked in 1989	156	15	40	61	18	5	38	29	42	107
With related children under 18 years	174	20	66	70	22	12	51	29	72	153
With related children under 5 years	103	4	32	62	—	12	23	14	47	95
Married-couple families	59	23	27	22	40	5	39	23	7	28
Householder worked in 1989	16	4	11	11	18	—	33	7	—	17
With related children under 18 years	33	4	11	13	18	—	27	7	—	17
With related children under 5 years	24	4	5	11	—	—	19	7	—	17
Female householder, no husband present	154	24	62	54	15	19	24	22	72	134
Householder worked in 1989	123	11	29	43	—	5	5	22	42	90
With related children under 18 years	124	16	55	50	4	12	24	22	72	125
With related children under 5 years	67	—	27	44	—	12	4	7	47	67
Unrelated individuals	299	98	155	190	223	49	76	279	275	170
Nonfamily householder	228	94	145	143	80	49	76	256	230	123
65 years and over	118	50	95	94	29	23	44	191	175	83
Persons	1 041	206	425	447	361	104	297	405	546	752
Percent below poverty level	15.1	5.0	8.8	9.1	6.9	24.6	8.5	10.7	10.8	19.6
Persons under 18 years	422	33	140	150	30	20	123	57	169	323
Related children under 18 years	411	33	133	149	23	20	123	57	169	323
Related children 5 to 17 years	271	25	75	77	23	6	89	29	99	203
Persons 65 years and over	190	62	118	103	40	34	57	196	190	114
Persons 75 years and over	109	41	58	58	29	28	39	73	138	31
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	529	125	107	219	236	31	150	116	263	405
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 510	295	515	627	427	115	513	541	709	865
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 515	842	997	1 634	891	212	1 046	1 541	1 529	1 864

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Alamance County—Con.						Graham city, Alamance County			
	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 103	2 372	3 104	2 646	133	232	28	207	1 226	1 479
Less than \$5,000	55	37	67	227	19	—	—	13	66	212
\$5,000 to \$9,999	184	141	204	273	12	—	8	55	89	209
\$10,000 to \$14,999	123	129	257	286	7	—	—	42	84	211
\$15,000 to \$24,999	243	321	610	581	13	26	5	50	278	310
\$25,000 to \$34,999	124	285	665	480	24	24	8	27	215	246
\$35,000 to \$49,999	218	349	741	478	33	51	7	5	251	171
\$50,000 to \$74,999	126	548	366	206	20	55	—	15	153	99
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	258	106	7	—	46	—	—	44	17
\$100,000 or more	19	304	88	8	5	30	—	—	46	4
Median (dollars)	22 733	46 053	31 263	22 274	31 319	61 444	30 313	13 375	29 375	17 956
Mean (dollars)	29 373	58 634	35 735	25 267	33 009	74 499	25 291	18 570	35 092	22 400
Families	814	1 756	2 038	1 797	84	209	21	107	912	937
Median income (dollars)	30 000	57 744	37 664	27 355	42 222	62 943	21 250	19 375	34 516	24 725
Males 15 years and over, with income	885	2 157	2 621	2 114	115	263	28	121	1 159	1 088
Median income (dollars)	16 206	32 784	23 488	15 636	21 875	45 065	22 857	15 234	17 341	15 606
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.2	61.1	60.2	58.9	75.7	63.5	53.6	52.9	61.1	55.7
Median income (dollars)	21 641	44 091	30 122	20 380	23 407	54 449	30 156	17 857	23 487	19 762
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 162	2 157	2 730	2 621	110	218	29	175	1 149	1 396
Median income (dollars)	9 086	11 683	12 946	10 261	14 750	9 063	4 028	10 625	12 566	10 161
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.5	30.3	42.5	47.6	39.1	38.1	24.1	56.6	48.7	36.2
Median income (dollars)	15 220	19 812	18 409	14 612	20 982	22 639	16 250	15 602	16 815	13 606
Per capita income (dollars)	11 514	24 555	16 414	10 616	15 552	24 952	9 113	8 597	14 018	10 033
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 103	2 372	3 104	2 646	133	232	28	207	1 226	1 479
With earnings	880	1 962	2 663	2 148	107	207	20	162	1 003	1 096
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 270	53 407	34 996	25 907	32 543	73 771	31 760	20 731	36 725	24 473
With Social Security income	327	856	882	873	29	63	8	58	322	530
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 094	8 511	8 188	7 026	9 038	6 848	9 120	5 582	8 004	6 052
With public assistance income	95	31	4	178	17	—	—	—	23	129
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 913	10 430	7 000	2 142	4 039	—	—	—	8 492	2 540
With retirement income	127	479	542	327	15	37	—	12	124	214
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 619	13 703	8 048	5 853	5 874	8 314	—	5 700	8 778	4 264
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	34 549	69 788	42 837	29 036	42 516	78 402	20 389	24 662	41 067	28 090
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 445	66 428	38 590	27 070	27 850	77 484	27 323	22 354	43 959	25 706
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 420	71 608	45 622	30 323	46 803	79 462	9 120	28 098	39 300	29 962
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 071	73 175	43 442	33 295	46 250	80 910	20 389	28 380	44 207	33 786
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 859	72 166	41 395	35 929	36 833	77 484	27 323	25 487	48 883	35 462
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 037	73 679	44 701	31 699	48 485	85 222	9 120	34 542	41 481	32 685
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 654	28 318	40 401	20 022	17 738	—	—	17 015	21 675	14 817
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 003	24 961	25 235	11 268	2 700	—	—	12 119	19 473	9 163
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 633	33 562	64 429	27 420	30 270	—	—	20 688	23 625	21 556
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	814	1 756	2 038	1 797	84	209	21	107	912	937
Householder worked in 1989	683	1 477	1 690	1 426	72	174	13	96	740	748
With related children under 18 years	380	636	807	831	19	112	13	69	366	448
With related children under 5 years	157	231	380	389	14	40	13	37	146	221
Married-couple families	564	1 626	1 738	1 214	73	201	21	72	782	628
Householder worked in 1989	498	1 371	1 429	954	67	174	13	67	648	511
With related children under 18 years	243	561	662	516	14	112	13	49	304	258
With related children under 5 years	103	223	356	232	14	40	13	26	133	137
Female householder, no husband present	224	123	230	500	11	—	—	35	115	274
Householder worked in 1989	167	106	200	414	5	—	—	29	77	202
With related children under 18 years	119	75	141	276	5	—	—	20	54	167
With related children under 5 years	54	8	24	123	—	—	—	11	9	71
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	360	673	1 265	1 083	49	31	14	117	349	645
Nonfamily householder	289	616	1 066	849	49	23	7	100	314	542
65 years and over	115	340	327	370	14	—	—	31	84	314
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 789	5 536	6 721	6 321	277	694	77	445	2 951	3 262
Persons under 18 years	662	1 089	1 206	1 502	39	197	20	114	636	717
Related children under 18 years	662	1 081	1 206	1 491	39	197	20	114	631	717
Related children 5 to 17 years	467	796	848	1 003	18	146	—	75	468	466
Persons 65 years and over	343	1 049	1 005	976	35	70	17	48	416	621
Persons 75 years and over	184	350	311	407	20	32	17	24	159	217
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	71	16	23	230	15	—	—	14	32	105
Percent below poverty level	8.7	.9	1.1	12.8	17.9	—	—	13.1	3.5	11.2
Householder worked in 1989	52	8	7	156	9	—	—	14	6	63
With related children under 18 years	47	16	14	174	9	—	—	14	11	90
With related children under 5 years	29	8	7	103	4	—	—	8	—	52
Married-couple families	5	—	16	59	10	—	—	14	13	25
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	7	16	4	—	—	14	—	20
With related children under 18 years	—	—	7	33	4	—	—	14	—	25
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	24	4	—	—	8	—	14
Female householder, no husband present	66	16	7	154	5	—	—	—	19	80
Householder worked in 1989	52	8	—	123	5	—	—	—	6	43
With related children under 18 years	47	16	7	124	5	—	—	—	11	65
With related children under 5 years	29	8	7	67	—	—	—	—	—	38
Unrelated individuals	105	68	184	287	8	—	—	26	84	263
Nonfamily householder	88	54	103	216	8	—	—	23	80	224
65 years and over	58	43	61	118	8	—	—	5	36	180
Persons	300	111	258	1 029	48	—	—	91	152	575
Percent below poverty level	10.8	2.0	3.8	16.3	17.3	—	—	20.4	5.2	17.6
Persons under 18 years	91	35	26	422	17	—	—	35	16	168
Related children under 18 years	91	27	26	411	17	—	—	35	16	168
Related children 5 to 17 years	59	16	19	271	9	—	—	29	16	95
Persons 65 years and over	68	43	77	190	13	—	—	5	43	187
Persons 75 years and over	41	34	17	109	8	—	—	5	27	106
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	71	60	111	529	40	—	—	16	85	200
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	576	241	469	1 461	56	8	17	139	221	773
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 077	581	1 180	2 381	63	82	17	266	615	1 413

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Graham city, Alamance County—Con.		Remainder of Alamance County							
	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 370	—	372	624	1 049	44	62	232	310	613
Less than \$5,000	98	—	16	97	29	—	—	5	—	21
\$5,000 to \$9,999	113	—	44	55	112	—	—	17	17	46
\$10,000 to \$14,999	150	—	72	89	135	6	14	14	25	34
\$15,000 to \$24,999	206	—	80	182	243	9	23	62	30	106
\$25,000 to \$34,999	295	—	73	90	236	—	—	59	55	115
\$35,000 to \$49,999	235	—	54	49	188	—	9	35	68	117
\$50,000 to \$74,999	207	—	31	62	89	19	16	35	62	155
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35	—	—	—	17	10	—	5	36	13
\$100,000 or more	31	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	6
Median (dollars)	28 682	—	22 833	18 155	25 250	61 346	24 063	30 500	39 375	33 155
Mean (dollars)	32 966	—	25 131	22 109	27 464	55 655	30 613	31 652	49 240	35 900
Families	1 012	—	274	444	842	44	39	162	259	482
Median income (dollars)	34 348	—	24 457	22 544	27 708	61 346	24 219	33 281	41 202	38 309
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 256	—	326	474	1 022	44	70	212	304	604
Median income (dollars)	18 559	—	15 185	15 197	15 550	45 868	17 167	18 417	26 172	21 667
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.4	—	54.3	56.8	62.5	75.0	57.1	73.6	72.4	59.8
Median income (dollars)	25 708	—	19 844	20 518	20 022	51 368	24 063	18 750	26 641	28 050
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 342	—	377	594	1 037	39	44	222	317	627
Median income (dollars)	11 593	—	9 583	8 828	9 267	8 281	6 111	9 265	11 202	10 594
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.5	—	38.5	43.3	45.2	12.8	22.7	41.0	27.8	44.5
Median income (dollars)	16 143	—	14 375	15 427	13 062	31 250	13 750	16 736	17 500	17 154
Per capita income (dollars)	13 095	—	9 899	9 782	10 473	13 849	12 132	13 307	17 283	14 560
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 370	—	372	624	1 049	44	62	232	310	613
With earnings	1 087	—	326	490	891	33	62	215	275	485
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 622	—	23 902	24 029	26 926	60 964	26 460	30 265	49 753	37 206
With Social Security income	451	—	127	241	354	11	15	52	82	209
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 814	—	7 069	5 321	7 810	11 509	5 896	5 945	8 124	7 238
With public assistance income	107	—	28	59	17	—	7	5	—	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 089	—	1 847	1 377	2 853	—	5 000	1 632	—	2 843
With retirement income	236	—	34	55	140	11	8	24	36	117
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 712	—	4 255	8 017	5 197	9 873	10 000	10 561	13 378	9 532
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	38 877	—	27 812	26 326	30 014	55 655	29 469	36 929	53 694	41 076
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 261	—	27 042	27 814	32 712	63 745	23 763	28 124	52 113	44 661
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 807	—	28 486	25 385	28 276	31 382	37 672	43 629	55 554	39 193
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 402	—	31 309	32 355	32 178	55 655	29 469	39 099	58 809	43 866
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 682	—	32 158	36 169	34 915	63 745	23 763	31 234	59 099	48 668
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 831	—	30 623	29 893	29 857	31 382	37 672	43 629	58 496	41 362
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 631	—	15 426	15 424	21 939	—	—	18 425	15 757	21 007
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 576	—	12 445	11 151	19 109	—	—	18 425	17 441	13 838
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 981	—	21 212	18 532	23 033	—	—	—	12 630	23 669
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 012	—	274	444	842	44	39	162	259	482
Householder worked in 1989	807	—	233	342	652	33	31	158	217	383
With related children under 18 years	415	—	160	184	370	33	23	70	159	166
With related children under 5 years	114	—	84	73	147	16	14	38	62	33
Married-couple families	752	—	208	283	619	44	39	145	210	423
Householder worked in 1989	589	—	173	215	491	33	31	141	186	345
With related children under 18 years	294	—	112	111	284	33	23	53	128	145
With related children under 5 years	78	—	59	49	114	16	14	38	57	25
Female householder, no husband present	220	—	50	114	165	—	—	17	20	48
Householder worked in 1989	178	—	46	80	113	—	—	17	13	27
With related children under 18 years	115	—	46	48	67	—	—	17	13	13
With related children under 5 years	30	—	23	11	24	—	—	—	—	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	400	—	125	204	270	—	23	78	64	154
Nonfamily householder	358	—	98	180	207	—	23	70	51	131
65 years and over	158	—	35	89	99	—	—	12	22	58
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 300	—	957	1 413	2 741	177	158	559	898	1 510
Persons under 18 years	737	—	256	326	641	80	22	118	262	249
Related children under 18 years	730	—	254	315	641	80	22	118	262	249
Related children 5 to 17 years	520	—	169	244	437	46	8	80	191	218
Persons 65 years and over	465	—	150	204	430	19	17	70	87	234
Persons 75 years and over	121	—	64	88	164	—	8	16	43	69
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	78	—	27	42	37	—	—	—	—	11
Percent below poverty level	7.7	—	9.9	9.5	4.4	—	—	—	—	2.3
Householder worked in 1989	40	—	22	23	14	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	60	—	26	33	19	—	—	—	—	6
With related children under 5 years	26	—	26	11	6	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	27	—	17	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	11	—	12	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	11	—	16	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	5	—	16	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	51	—	10	30	6	—	—	—	—	11
Householder worked in 1989	29	—	10	11	6	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	49	—	10	21	6	—	—	—	—	6
With related children under 5 years	21	—	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	6
Unrelated individuals	126	—	25	90	89	—	—	12	6	29
Nonfamily householder	116	—	25	90	64	—	—	12	6	29
65 years and over	75	—	20	63	29	—	—	—	6	20
Persons	349	—	115	232	254	—	—	12	6	56
Percent below poverty level	11.2	—	12.0	16.4	9.3	—	—	2.1	.7	3.7
Persons under 18 years	131	—	47	88	72	—	—	—	—	9
Related children under 18 years	124	—	47	77	72	—	—	—	—	9
Related children 5 to 17 years	75	—	25	69	52	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	93	—	23	72	39	—	—	—	6	25
Persons 75 years and over	38	—	14	34	21	—	—	—	6	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	85	—	20	66	16	—	—	—	—	22
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	419	—	175	372	351	—	23	49	18	96
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	740	—	459	616	1 021	57	58	134	164	257

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County—Con.									
	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 931	3 688	1 295	895	1 299	1 517	1 775	2 513	1 972	1 569
Less than \$5,000	138	210	94	27	49	75	108	123	61	45
\$5,000 to \$9,999	170	343	123	80	99	133	102	165	232	113
\$10,000 to \$14,999	195	335	123	103	76	176	151	259	139	145
\$15,000 to \$24,999	448	794	302	137	221	324	224	520	334	287
\$25,000 to \$34,999	439	703	206	121	241	296	226	532	318	304
\$35,000 to \$49,999	367	670	235	295	293	278	359	470	543	344
\$50,000 to \$74,999	120	504	119	97	287	169	407	293	278	242
\$75,000 to \$99,999	40	96	82	35	13	22	127	134	26	48
\$100,000 or more	14	33	11	—	20	44	71	17	41	41
Median (dollars)	25 324	26 687	25 139	33 233	33 099	26 262	36 821	29 025	31 711	31 788
Mean (dollars)	28 416	30 818	36 329	33 039	35 082	31 943	47 389	32 518	33 175	36 068
Families	1 477	2 830	1 054	725	1 086	1 043	1 257	1 962	1 555	1 224
Median income (dollars)	29 299	32 038	28 056	37 936	36 408	31 823	41 317	32 975	36 488	34 298
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 760	3 316	1 298	889	1 329	1 962	2 000	2 485	1 915	1 503
Median income (dollars)	16 407	18 866	17 024	19 320	19 180	12 616	20 354	18 155	19 362	17 993
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.1	61.8	56.4	57.6	61.9	47.0	52.6	59.8	64.8	62.2
Median income (dollars)	20 225	24 264	20 407	22 909	24 375	21 797	35 352	21 895	24 067	23 428
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 909	3 493	1 370	875	1 294	1 979	2 097	2 420	1 920	1 598
Median income (dollars)	10 495	10 320	10 196	11 498	10 936	7 231	7 977	11 444	11 019	13 135
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.9	44.4	41.5	49.0	46.2	30.6	30.4	45.1	45.4	48.5
Median income (dollars)	14 686	16 420	15 852	15 608	15 398	13 561	16 153	16 168	17 760	17 100
Per capita income (dollars)	11 187	11 945	13 470	12 961	12 554	10 285	16 396	12 658	12 626	13 662
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 931	3 688	1 295	895	1 299	1 517	1 775	2 513	1 972	1 569
With earnings	1 625	3 124	1 109	748	1 118	1 272	1 485	2 079	1 687	1 289
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 026	31 245	30 982	33 571	35 552	32 062	42 925	33 581	34 022	37 883
With Social Security income	494	906	391	276	347	459	438	753	520	439
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 389	7 050	6 117	7 230	6 912	8 484	7 656	7 876	7 334	7 012
With public assistance income	48	182	118	20	75	50	49	98	51	46
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 068	2 825	2 169	2 273	2 464	3 749	3 395	3 532	2 256	3 749
With retirement income	256	484	139	124	144	212	225	185	203	170
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 403	7 441	6 866	4 895	6 910	5 272	8 017	5 959	8 499	8 567
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	32 368	34 918	41 018	37 605	38 757	38 063	54 513	36 831	37 299	40 079
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 069	34 325	35 022	37 820	39 696	41 883	50 831	37 724	38 081	39 843
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 760	35 473	45 880	37 491	38 050	34 717	57 196	36 141	36 729	40 282
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 846	37 635	47 524	38 536	40 182	40 638	59 912	38 338	39 287	44 188
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 869	38 680	38 457	39 605	40 354	45 284	53 843	39 796	39 587	46 802
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 253	36 737	56 213	37 932	40 032	36 409	64 880	37 171	39 054	42 325
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 364	19 490	19 730	27 571	29 259	24 701	22 140	29 166	23 043	24 175
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 392	15 452	19 067	14 511	25 605	22 166	19 877	25 906	18 381	21 632
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 671	26 401	20 071	33 038	30 546	25 869	23 073	31 582	25 614	28 723
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 477	2 830	1 054	725	1 086	1 043	1 257	1 962	1 555	1 224
Householder worked in 1989	1 239	2 437	872	620	935	844	1 030	1 615	1 354	1 005
With related children under 18 years	738	1 493	519	265	512	537	547	916	680	608
With related children under 5 years	339	704	167	118	106	250	152	362	269	143
Married-couple families	1 146	2 363	801	651	920	873	1 079	1 666	1 383	954
Householder worked in 1989	968	2 029	698	558	820	732	915	1 429	1 204	801
With related children under 18 years	557	1 193	407	242	452	454	500	768	616	408
With related children under 5 years	248	573	151	113	106	215	141	335	269	67
Female householder, no husband present	229	404	215	61	119	111	161	242	121	184
Householder worked in 1989	180	345	159	49	68	68	92	159	116	125
With related children under 18 years	150	279	102	23	51	47	47	126	48	144
With related children under 5 years	65	131	16	5	—	6	11	13	—	65
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	626	998	308	195	230	638	731	645	499	522
Nonfamily householder	454	858	241	170	213	474	518	551	417	345
65 years and over	159	289	64	84	113	184	183	237	176	128
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 894	9 344	3 508	2 272	3 585	3 866	4 513	6 534	5 189	4 109
Persons under 18 years	1 177	2 286	763	460	921	900	964	1 482	1 175	978
Related children under 18 years	1 176	2 286	754	460	921	893	957	1 467	1 175	965
Related children 5 to 17 years	821	1 565	560	299	763	583	781	1 117	808	746
Persons 65 years and over	597	973	497	343	322	537	538	924	632	475
Persons 75 years and over	155	314	194	86	121	217	247	330	260	182
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	83	251	92	25	32	30	55	66	85	45
Percent below poverty level	5.6	8.9	8.7	3.4	2.9	2.9	4.4	3.4	5.5	3.7
Householder worked in 1989	61	139	55	18	21	16	18	30	31	7
With related children under 18 years	70	154	48	12	21	22	22	57	44	26
With related children under 5 years	62	99	25	5	9	7	—	24	31	23
Married-couple families	22	157	47	13	32	14	40	27	72	19
Householder worked in 1989	11	77	26	6	21	6	18	21	31	—
With related children under 18 years	13	69	19	—	21	6	18	18	39	—
With related children under 5 years	11	48	19	—	9	—	—	7	31	—
Female householder, no husband present	54	94	38	12	—	6	15	19	5	23
Householder worked in 1989	43	62	22	12	—	—	—	3	—	7
With related children under 18 years	50	85	22	12	—	6	4	19	5	23
With related children under 5 years	44	51	6	5	—	—	—	3	—	23
Unrelated individuals	190	211	88	53	69	183	223	165	97	112
Nonfamily householder	143	192	60	41	69	126	80	124	77	71
65 years and over	94	81	33	32	35	54	29	102	69	63
Persons	447	871	370	119	177	274	361	371	376	258
Percent below poverty level	9.1	9.3	10.5	5.2	4.9	7.1	8.0	5.7	7.2	6.3
Persons under 18 years	150	231	98	30	31	38	30	87	113	64
Related children under 18 years	149	231	98	30	31	38	23	79	113	56
Related children 5 to 17 years	77	145	66	22	12	32	23	52	73	25
Persons 65 years and over	103	203	90	39	35	65	40	127	133	91
Persons 75 years and over	58	77	49	13	23	22	29	75	65	48
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	219	163	227	24	15	92	236	124	36	84
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	627	1 154	476	262	251	393	419	684	496	369
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 634	2 537	1 214	512	731	1 080	809	1 450	1 103	1 040

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 211
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	86 579	86 579	30 164	8 728	3 109	4 835	992	4 169	5 409	4 351
Native	85 784	85 784	29 782	8 641	3 097	4 767	984	4 106	5 393	4 315
Foreign born	795	795	382	87	12	68	8	63	16	36
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	83	83	31	7	8	8	—	—	17	—
Persons 5 years and over	81 557	81 557	28 551	8 216	2 934	4 588	935	3 888	5 089	4 168
Speak a language other than English	2 400	2 400	997	242	81	186	25	71	186	128
Do not speak English "very well"	793	793	254	65	17	63	15	20	59	13
In linguistically isolated households	182	182	37	7	8	14	—	—	17	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	18 991	18 991	5 806	1 698	461	910	145	829	1 014	904
Preprimary school	1 114	1 114	463	137	24	85	24	63	59	65
Public school	643	643	205	78	19	77	24	42	19	42
Elementary or high school	11 985	11 985	3 722	1 156	320	620	101	599	649	625
Public school	11 088	11 088	3 397	1 059	308	567	101	568	626	570
College	5 892	5 892	1 621	405	117	205	20	167	306	214
Public college	3 125	3 125	1 098	328	84	189	9	121	220	186
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	59 010	59 010	21 706	6 140	2 303	3 574	659	2 797	3 719	3 128
Less than 9th grade	6 992	6 992	2 276	818	461	500	139	436	636	304
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 070	10 070	3 384	1 195	563	761	203	672	700	560
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17 638	17 638	5 463	1 959	724	1 058	225	808	1 180	1 007
Some college, no degree	9 953	9 953	3 982	949	360	653	38	393	623	516
Associate degree	4 518	4 518	1 680	445	69	232	32	152	251	300
Bachelor's degree	7 292	7 292	3 574	615	116	281	16	250	255	344
Graduate or professional degree	2 547	2 547	1 347	159	10	89	6	86	74	97
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.1	71.1	73.9	67.2	55.5	64.7	48.1	60.4	64.1	72.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.7	16.7	22.7	12.6	5.5	10.4	3.3	12.0	8.8	14.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 074	1 074	1 005	1 185	880	1 108	1 012	1 421	988	1 233
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	81 557	81 557	28 551	8 216	2 934	4 588	935	3 888	5 089	4 168
Same house	49 132	49 132	17 211	4 900	1 837	2 734	516	2 690	2 836	2 905
Different house in United States	32 222	32 222	11 276	3 310	1 097	1 839	419	1 164	2 246	1 257
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	7 617	7 617	4 507	643	467	783	138	413	732	198
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 415	10 415	2 032	1 497	193	435	155	355	533	532
Different MSA/PMSA	10 569	10 569	3 444	796	313	473	107	251	675	394
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 621	3 621	1 293	374	124	148	19	145	306	133
Abroad	203	203	64	6	—	15	—	34	7	6
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	45 592	45 592	15 929	4 406	1 575	2 419	511	2 038	3 021	2 301
Car, truck or van	43 556	43 556	15 427	4 210	1 538	2 367	470	1 962	2 926	2 238
Drove alone	37 711	37 711	13 612	3 617	1 273	2 013	344	1 648	2 426	1 937
Carpooled	5 845	5 845	1 815	593	265	354	126	314	500	301
Public transportation	103	103	16	25	5	—	—	17	—	13
Other means	1 101	1 101	270	93	—	35	26	31	65	18
Worked at home	832	832	216	78	12	17	15	28	30	32
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	18.6	16.1	16.6	16.2	17.8	19.3	18.6	17.6	18.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	36 083	36 083	13 056	3 670	1 300	2 028	488	1 730	2 481	1 822
Central city	21 756	21 756	9 976	1 914	1 011	1 392	321	1 159	1 711	916
Outside central city	14 327	14 327	3 080	1 756	289	636	167	571	770	906
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	9 509	9 509	2 873	736	275	391	23	308	540	479
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	70 788	70 788	25 198	7 188	2 637	4 056	849	3 375	4 425	3 626
In labor force	47 775	47 775	16 609	4 679	1 631	2 540	530	2 178	3 119	2 397
Employed	46 489	46 489	16 138	4 548	1 586	2 475	521	2 080	3 050	2 349
Unemployed	1 255	1 255	450	131	45	65	9	98	69	48
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.7	4.5	2.2	2.0
Females 16 years and over	37 637	37 637	13 697	3 866	1 471	2 326	473	1 848	2 398	1 944
Employed	22 124	22 124	7 884	2 201	806	1 246	271	953	1 543	1 151
Unemployed	644	644	210	67	9	40	9	63	46	33
With own children under 6 years	4 527	4 527	1 550	470	144	243	56	265	298	159
In labor force	3 168	3 168	1 056	335	100	173	34	148	253	138
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 774	5 774	1 677	537	160	263	73	285	274	323
In labor force	4 797	4 797	1 417	420	140	226	73	247	261	254
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 041	5 041	1 456	402	115	219	93	266	272	214
Not enrolled in school	1 223	1 223	462	121	25	42	58	101	149	51
Unemployed or not in labor force	324	324	84	67	—	13	27	43	8	18
Not high school graduate	530	530	203	64	—	18	42	82	78	22
Employed	318	318	135	23	9	18	15	39	70	7
Unemployed	61	61	25	27	—	—	—	7	—	10
Not in labor force	151	151	43	14	—	—	27	36	8	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	52 663	52 663	18 043	5 029	1 780	2 726	601	2 303	3 359	2 601
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	43 165	43 165	14 510	4 316	1 472	2 228	525	1 915	2 797	2 198
50 to 52 weeks	32 729	32 729	11 199	3 309	1 128	1 851	378	1 546	2 193	1 696
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	56 817	56 817	19 232	5 432	1 907	2 915	678	2 672	3 499	2 791
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 067	2 067	612	180	79	86	62	149	161	103
With a mobility limitation	1 071	1 071	254	121	43	38	—	60	43	62
In labor force	244	244	40	25	10	2	—	8	—	14
With a self-care limitation	1 379	1 379	416	96	45	68	62	109	130	54
With a work disability	4 354	4 354	1 467	474	208	281	58	289	398	203
In labor force	1 877	1 877	589	241	56	175	8	110	151	71
Prevented from working	2 011	2 011	651	201	122	102	50	138	202	101
No work disability	52 463	52 463	17 765	4 958	1 699	2 634	620	2 383	3 101	2 588
In labor force	43 766	43 766	15 002	4 182	1 454	2 254	517	1 979	2 800	2 190
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 024	13 024	5 701	1 428	730	1 014	115	690	913	643
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 692	2 692	1 137	277	165	281	14	185	197	100
With a mobility limitation	2 167	2 167	910	222	128	254	14	140	145	70
With a self-care limitation	476	476	578	160	84	127	7	95	118	62

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County—Con.		Burlington city, Alamance County					Graham city, Alamance County	
	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 886	5 488	2 999	3 032	3 838	2 103	4 850	2 468	2 886
Native	2 872	5 408	2 964	3 020	3 776	2 080	4 834	2 444	2 850
Foreign born	14	80	35	12	62	23	16	24	36
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	2	—	—	8	6	—	17	7	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 692	5 288	2 811	2 877	3 660	1 987	4 568	2 323	2 729
Speak a language other than English	46	210	64	64	159	19	162	42	99
Do not speak English "very well"	19	68	19	8	55	6	51	21	11
In linguistically isolated households	2	—	—	8	12	—	17	7	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	600	2 010	522	461	703	453	911	402	613
Preprimary school	24	94	71	24	63	40	59	43	55
Public school	13	53	17	19	58	19	19	28	38
Elementary or high school	442	865	325	320	467	301	590	240	387
Public school	424	824	293	308	430	270	567	234	352
College	134	1 051	126	117	173	112	262	119	171
Public college	111	227	101	84	160	74	184	87	153
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 013	3 259	2 152	2 259	2 893	1 440	3 316	1 793	2 051
Less than 9th grade	321	241	212	444	342	209	590	374	221
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	391	244	251	563	618	338	603	398	307
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	748	851	365	712	855	375	1 080	535	691
Same college, no degree	303	614	336	345	554	215	511	233	366
Associate degree	105	235	241	69	197	69	238	69	161
Bachelor's degree	127	780	459	116	242	179	225	135	251
Graduate or professional degree	18	294	288	10	85	55	69	49	54
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.6	85.1	78.5	55.4	66.8	62.0	64.0	56.9	74.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.2	33.0	34.7	5.6	11.3	16.3	8.9	10.3	14.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 305	749	984	873	1 003	1 299	953	1 068	1 251
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 692	5 288	2 811	2 877	3 660	1 987	4 568	2 323	2 729
Same house	1 765	2 323	1 807	1 820	2 233	1 326	2 587	1 273	1 850
Different house in United States	918	2 924	998	1 057	1 412	661	1 974	1 050	873
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	183	703	444	467	622	248	636	208	176
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	542	463	209	168	318	106	467	485	345
Different MSA/PMSA	130	1 481	274	298	335	225	597	283	237
Not in an MSA/PMSA	63	277	71	124	137	82	274	74	115
Abroad	9	41	6	—	15	—	7	—	6
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 567	2 691	1 581	1 548	1 891	1 075	2 694	1 167	1 442
Car, truck, or van	1 506	2 368	1 479	1 516	1 852	1 052	2 611	1 075	1 402
Drove alone	1 226	2 069	1 359	1 251	1 620	893	2 171	911	1 190
Carpooled	280	299	120	265	232	159	440	164	212
Public transportation	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	42	248	53	20	25	15	60	70	18
Worked at home	15	68	49	12	14	8	23	22	22
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	16.6	14.8	16.3	17.5	17.1	16.9	15.6	18.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 319	2 089	1 343	1 273	1 574	954	2 275	980	1 123
Central city	655	1 388	1 019	984	1 168	662	1 614	557	553
Outside central city	664	701	324	289	406	292	661	423	570
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	248	602	238	275	317	121	419	187	319
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 305	4 542	2 489	2 580	3 275	1 746	3 976	2 071	2 376
In labor force	1 629	2 820	1 618	1 604	2 002	1 138	2 792	1 304	1 499
Employed	1 578	2 788	1 581	1 559	1 944	1 085	2 723	1 241	1 476
Unemployed	49	32	37	45	58	53	69	63	23
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	1.1	2.3	2.8	2.9	4.7	2.5	4.8	1.5
Females 16 years and over	1 222	2 407	1 388	1 442	1 868	985	2 169	1 133	1 294
Employed	733	1 261	759	799	957	532	1 399	596	752
Unemployed	33	19	20	9	37	39	46	30	13
With own children under 6 years	175	194	148	131	163	129	252	160	128
In labor force	147	111	123	100	119	78	221	106	112
With own children 6 to 17 years only	226	422	156	160	208	106	250	111	207
In labor force	186	337	137	140	188	97	237	85	157
Persons 16 to 19 years	151	671	132	115	181	154	249	109	132
Not enrolled in school	51	39	33	25	34	59	140	53	34
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	14	5	—	9	24	8	48	13
Not high school graduate	18	9	5	9	16	49	69	30	17
Employed	15	9	—	9	16	25	61	5	7
Unemployed	3	—	5	—	—	7	—	17	10
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	8	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 727	3 502	1 737	1 740	2 171	1 174	2 996	1 364	1 649
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 511	2 492	1 335	1 446	1 736	942	2 463	1 185	1 393
50 to 52 weeks	1 176	1 773	964	1 106	1 481	717	1 946	850	1 080
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 926	3 837	1 758	1 867	2 310	1 427	3 120	1 466	1 769
With a mobility or self-care limitation	100	54	87	62	71	83	135	55	73
With a mobility limitation	67	38	44	43	30	29	24	49	54
In labor force	16	—	14	10	—	—	—	13	6
With a self-care limitation	78	43	50	28	55	59	117	28	32
With a work disability	225	198	54	208	212	169	355	175	149
In labor force	81	87	11	56	124	64	143	101	50
Prevented from working	133	56	35	122	88	84	167	67	83
No work disability	1 701	3 639	1 704	1 659	2 098	1 258	2 765	1 291	1 620
In labor force	1 502	2 674	1 457	1 427	1 789	1 038	2 489	1 101	1 357
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	377	592	731	713	838	306	843	532	415
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55	92	147	165	221	59	181	108	44
With a mobility limitation	38	77	134	128	194	51	129	94	27
With a self-care limitation	36	33	70	84	102	32	102	52	36

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Almonce County									
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 215	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	773	2 066	2 886	7 615	1 527	3 157	4 805	6 044	4 751	3 553
Native	765	2 026	2 872	7 520	1 527	3 152	4 725	6 033	4 737	3 543
Foreign born	8	40	14	95	—	5	80	11	14	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	2	24	—	—	—	—	9	—
Persons 5 years and over	736	1 901	2 692	7 058	1 428	3 005	4 656	5 703	4 384	3 351
Speak a language other than English	15	52	46	265	16	31	192	141	85	69
Do not speak English "very well"	15	14	19	153	—	19	68	37	46	20
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	2	100	—	—	—	—	18	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	135	376	600	1 567	299	767	1 808	1 299	936	742
Preprimary school	14	23	24	83	38	29	65	55	29	35
Public school	14	23	13	53	18	21	40	46	21	26
Elementary or high school	101	298	442	1 107	210	638	706	1 014	694	576
Public school	101	298	424	1 034	170	603	693	970	618	500
College	20	55	134	377	51	100	1 037	230	213	131
Public college	9	47	111	354	51	96	220	211	154	99
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	512	1 357	2 013	5 079	1 053	2 074	2 811	4 156	3 200	2 421
Less than 9th grade	102	227	321	630	111	201	221	555	376	328
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	137	334	391	696	142	414	173	804	525	444
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	189	433	748	1 609	361	802	800	1 524	1 108	842
Some college, no degree	38	178	303	965	236	334	557	565	436	355
Associate degree	32	83	105	394	119	100	194	366	293	185
Bachelor's degree	8	71	127	575	72	189	638	239	301	243
Graduate or professional degree	6	31	18	210	12	34	228	103	161	24
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.3	58.7	64.6	73.9	76.0	70.3	86.0	67.3	71.8	68.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.7	7.5	7.2	15.5	8.0	10.8	30.8	8.2	14.4	11.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 010	1 553	1 305	1 208	1 310	1 386	677	1 212	1 164	1 085
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	736	1 901	2 692	7 058	1 428	3 005	4 656	5 703	4 384	3 351
Same house	469	1 364	1 765	4 145	1 039	1 998	2 019	3 699	2 825	1 770
Different house in United States	267	503	918	2 870	389	1 007	2 612	1 998	1 559	1 581
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	75	165	183	176	17	238	545	250	126	141
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	135	249	542	1 153	279	505	450	885	637	767
Different MSA/PMSA	57	26	130	1 052	65	211	1 374	693	526	504
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	63	63	489	28	53	243	170	270	169
Abroad	—	34	9	43	—	—	25	6	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	443	963	1 567	4 056	810	1 832	2 370	3 233	2 625	1 869
Car, truck, or van	402	910	1 506	3 898	749	1 789	2 085	2 994	2 525	1 827
Drove alone	319	755	1 226	3 350	649	1 586	1 794	2 553	2 008	1 596
Carpooled	83	155	280	548	100	203	291	441	517	231
Public transportation	—	17	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	6
Other means	26	16	42	102	29	—	241	103	18	19
Worked at home	15	20	15	56	32	37	37	136	82	17
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.2	20.2	17.8	20.6	23.4	21.2	16.6	22.2	24.5	21.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	420	776	1 319	2 950	660	1 542	1 823	2 432	1 727	1 292
Central city	284	497	655	1 108	323	822	1 158	1 283	790	489
Outside central city	136	279	664	1 842	337	720	665	1 149	937	803
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	23	187	248	1 106	150	290	547	801	898	577
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	660	1 629	2 305	6 030	1 197	2 450	4 040	4 846	3 729	2 815
In labor force	452	1 040	1 629	4 275	874	1 890	2 499	3 370	2 705	2 001
Employed	443	995	1 578	4 118	833	1 844	2 467	3 324	2 659	1 924
Unemployed	9	45	49	157	41	46	32	46	38	77
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	4.3	3.0	3.7	4.7	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	3.8
Females 16 years and over	382	863	1 222	3 216	612	1 242	2 159	2 462	1 956	1 453
Employed	233	421	733	1 973	363	835	1 143	1 531	1 245	905
Unemployed	9	24	33	93	22	34	19	12	29	36
With own children under 6 years	39	136	175	537	93	101	143	363	285	130
In labor force	24	70	147	375	58	74	94	297	219	77
With own children 6 to 17 years only	73	179	226	500	140	360	354	438	346	311
In labor force	73	150	186	457	126	320	285	327	238	254
Persons 16 to 19 years	64	112	151	445	44	196	628	292	247	185
Not enrolled in school	29	42	51	103	26	53	39	58	63	56
Unemployed or not in labor force	21	19	6	10	4	6	14	30	27	3
Not high school graduate	21	33	18	23	6	31	9	17	36	13
Employed	—	14	15	23	6	25	9	3	22	10
Unemployed	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	21	19	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	3
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	487	1 129	1 727	4 551	952	1 963	3 124	3 714	2 920	2 158
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	419	973	1 511	3 885	791	1 584	2 235	3 126	2 482	1 850
50 to 52 weeks	345	829	1 176	2 904	606	1 249	1 542	2 404	1 968	1 478
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	557	1 245	1 926	5 037	999	2 167	3 405	3 976	3 143	2 366
With a mobility or self-care limitation	48	66	100	208	11	129	54	195	117	93
With a mobility limitation	—	31	67	170	5	51	38	105	55	50
In labor force	—	8	16	67	—	10	—	42	—	8
With a self-care limitation	48	50	78	94	6	96	43	114	77	62
With a work disability	42	120	225	385	80	168	172	358	217	185
In labor force	8	46	81	205	45	90	87	161	56	79
Prevented from working	34	54	133	161	26	78	49	173	126	88
No work disability	515	1 125	1 701	4 652	919	1 999	3 233	3 618	2 926	2 181
In labor force	439	941	1 502	3 964	815	1 775	2 361	3 066	2 533	1 855
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	88	384	377	825	183	280	522	870	578	419
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	126	55	229	48	60	84	144	168	82
With a mobility limitation	7	89	38	182	48	43	69	145	141	54
With a self-care limitation	7	63	36	114	21	41	25	127	93	59

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 211
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	46 489	46 489	16 138	4 548	1 586	2 475	521	2 080	3 050	2 349
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 328	5 328	2 194	471	149	286	17	184	216	325
Professional specialty occupations	4 939	4 939	2 129	462	30	231	7	180	244	263
Technicians and related support occupations	1 600	1 600	636	149	43	75	12	81	103	75
Sales occupations	5 689	5 689	2 310	601	227	248	55	216	372	294
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 646	7 646	2 666	736	211	458	61	318	445	451
Private household occupations	67	67	14	7	—	14	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	495	495	139	75	26	28	—	9	26	14
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 321	3 321	1 164	387	140	135	41	175	238	131
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	746	746	138	49	6	20	10	7	57	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 370	7 370	2 201	599	319	465	82	398	546	365
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 837	5 837	1 641	604	305	337	161	341	553	248
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 581	1 581	393	166	62	74	15	57	93	96
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 870	1 870	513	242	68	104	60	114	157	78
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	35 021	35 021	13 426	3 681	1 508	2 059	429	1 637	2 359	1 718
Less than \$5,000	1 552	1 552	609	311	144	150	16	47	129	79
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 189	3 189	1 410	379	217	264	39	206	309	127
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 333	3 333	1 216	390	200	196	106	182	241	167
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 781	6 781	2 693	762	383	345	148	377	570	286
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 274	6 274	2 215	686	296	359	64	249	438	354
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 846	6 846	2 500	567	191	389	20	328	443	298
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 842	4 842	1 723	421	63	281	36	201	209	330
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 291	1 291	528	88	14	48	—	28	12	40
\$100,000 or more	913	913	532	77	—	27	—	19	8	37
Median (dollars)	29 358	29 358	28 513	24 981	21 180	28 051	18 464	25 319	23 842	30 767
Mean (dollars)	35 504	35 504	37 159	29 993	22 300	30 214	22 222	30 895	26 928	34 702
Families	25 256	25 256	8 987	2 501	888	1 404	314	1 296	1 554	1 285
Median income (dollars)	35 164	35 164	36 391	31 292	25 433	35 346	22 604	31 623	30 022	36 195
Per capita income (dollars)	14 451	14 451	16 583	12 779	10 952	12 986	10 193	12 269	11 846	13 947
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	35 021	35 021	13 426	3 681	1 508	2 059	429	1 637	2 359	1 718
With earnings	28 588	28 588	10 683	2 840	1 114	1 559	359	1 332	1 928	1 357
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 331	35 331	36 929	31 376	23 517	31 846	22 602	31 001	27 306	34 292
With Social Security income	10 982	10 982	4 731	1 243	607	793	132	565	795	607
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 830	7 830	8 011	7 322	7 345	7 530	6 664	8 175	7 364	7 917
With public assistance income	1 103	1 103	417	186	111	41	24	75	103	98
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 423	3 423	3 721	3 670	4 149	2 384	1 976	2 212	2 404	3 453
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	41 920	41 920	46 028	36 996	28 455	38 046	25 747	34 784	31 744	40 730
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 785	41 785	46 758	35 875	26 042	31 937	25 435	31 515	30 161	38 783
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 903	44 903	49 775	40 878	30 342	40 448	28 521	38 788	34 316	43 777
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 926	45 926	53 246	42 417	29 457	35 364	32 479	36 080	35 371	44 530
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 052	24 052	26 358	19 991	21 342	18 608	17 834	20 990	23 707	24 863
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 558	18 558	19 254	13 578	18 675	11 616	13 269	15 650	15 297	15 916
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	25 256	25 256	8 987	2 501	888	1 404	314	1 296	1 554	1 285
Householder worked in 1989	20 720	20 720	7 253	1 981	742	1 083	232	1 025	1 259	1 016
With related children under 18 years	10 759	10 759	3 351	1 022	302	537	120	568	577	460
With related children under 5 years	4 252	4 252	1 419	426	136	229	55	230	251	107
Married-couple families	21 420	21 420	7 526	1 974	681	1 231	227	981	1 174	1 042
Householder worked in 1989	17 819	17 819	6 106	1 579	569	954	167	809	946	810
With related children under 18 years	8 960	8 960	2 703	778	213	461	76	412	413	367
With related children under 5 years	3 737	3 737	1 225	344	106	190	38	175	186	90
Female householder, no husband present	3 122	3 122	1 244	444	185	144	77	272	329	202
Householder worked in 1989	2 321	2 321	978	319	151	100	55	181	272	165
With related children under 18 years	1 577	1 577	619	207	89	76	44	129	157	79
With related children under 5 years	438	438	187	59	30	39	17	46	58	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	11 530	11 530	5 062	1 335	707	725	121	432	967	488
Nanfamily householder	9 765	9 765	4 439	1 180	620	655	115	341	805	433
65 years and over	4 131	4 131	2 012	513	323	334	37	179	327	189
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	83 872	83 872	29 884	8 387	3 093	4 691	936	4 142	5 390	4 138
Persons under 18 years	17 775	17 775	5 601	1 745	507	876	192	894	1 094	808
Related children under 18 years	17 701	17 701	5 582	1 733	507	876	184	894	1 083	801
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 714	12 714	3 975	1 223	332	629	127	613	769	622
Persons 65 years and over	13 024	13 024	5 701	1 428	730	1 014	115	690	913	643
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	908	908	295	133	29	69	17	39	90	45
Percent below poverty level	3.6	3.6	3.3	5.3	3.3	4.9	5.4	3.0	5.8	3.5
Householder worked in 1989	431	431	156	56	22	50	10	25	45	20
With related children under 18 years	559	559	203	93	22	61	17	26	58	29
With related children under 5 years	335	335	127	47	12	47	17	13	28	14
Married-couple families	500	500	122	55	14	34	—	7	42	22
Householder worked in 1989	221	221	56	31	7	26	—	—	16	11
With related children under 18 years	221	221	56	31	7	26	—	7	16	11
With related children under 5 years	143	143	32	19	7	20	—	—	7	5
Female householder, no husband present	379	379	173	78	15	35	17	32	48	23
Householder worked in 1989	201	201	100	25	15	24	10	25	29	9
With related children under 18 years	317	317	147	62	15	35	17	19	42	18
With related children under 5 years	183	183	95	28	5	27	17	13	21	9
Unrelated individuals	2 541	2 541	1 031	409	249	215	24	101	227	132
Nanfamily householder	1 980	1 980	855	377	228	193	24	76	172	122
65 years and over	1 281	1 281	563	233	163	138	18	57	80	74
Persons	5 157	5 157	1 939	766	325	454	78	215	539	269
Percent below poverty level	6.1	6.1	6.5	9.1	10.5	9.7	8.3	5.2	10.0	6.5
Persons under 18 years	1 119	1 119	461	157	34	132	37	46	180	67
Related children under 18 years	1 077	1 077	450	150	34	132	37	46	169	60
Related children 5 to 17 years	666	666	284	105	14	77	17	30	127	40
Persons 65 years and over	1 633	1 633	678	253	163	156	18	57	135	92
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 693	1 693	765	229	79	139	54	35	223	47
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 105	8 105	3 249	1 039	446	597	159	538	920	359

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County—Con.		Burlington city, Alamance County						Graham city, Alamance County	
	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)		Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 578	2 788	1 581	1 559	1 944	1 085	2 723		1 241	1 476
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	83	416	245	142	247	113	165		103	143
Professional specialty occupations	63	504	351	30	199	104	220		119	169
Technicians and related support occupations	35	110	83	43	63	65	103		52	33
Sales occupations	180	424	286	227	200	117	310		152	212
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	232	535	170	204	368	165	406		155	282
Private household occupations	2	—	—	—	14	—	—		7	—
Protective service occupations	12	33	14	26	15	—	18		19	14
Service occupations, except protective and household	104	164	92	140	96	99	219		118	126
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	25	25	6	18	7	57		6	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	325	241	176	314	374	178	480		195	184
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	392	164	100	305	232	160	517		184	174
Transportation and material moving occupations	66	51	6	62	50	39	81		49	76
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	72	121	33	60	68	38	147		82	54
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 168	1 859	1 452	1 480	1 618	843	2 127		1 152	1 128
Less than \$5,000	49	92	44	144	123	35	124		164	68
\$5,000 to \$9,999	104	96	177	209	179	130	292		146	81
\$10,000 to \$14,999	127	140	120	200	121	91	227		142	133
\$15,000 to \$24,999	232	198	392	378	258	196	508		255	187
\$25,000 to \$34,999	262	225	204	288	286	71	379		200	245
\$35,000 to \$49,999	278	393	244	184	343	178	408		142	181
\$50,000 to \$74,999	78	456	163	63	235	112	174		82	175
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32	158	47	14	48	11	7		17	27
\$100,000 or more	6	101	61	—	25	19	8		4	31
Median (dollars)	28 622	39 895	24 746	21 113	30 024	23 708	23 264		19 643	28 187
Mean (dollars)	30 121	52 174	43 112	22 243	31 970	31 849	26 413		23 550	33 648
Families	879	1 334	822	867	1 141	656	1 392		700	821
Median income (dollars)	32 053	45 656	36 351	25 493	36 600	32 976	29 428		26 932	34 219
Per capita income (dollars)	12 190	18 012	21 032	10 999	13 584	12 945	11 678		11 111	13 457
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 168	1 859	1 452	1 480	1 618	843	2 127		1 152	1 128
With earnings	960	1 544	1 080	1 094	1 202	679	1 713		831	884
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 275	48 512	43 846	23 366	34 078	32 502	26 935		25 956	32 546
With Social Security income	320	462	562	599	628	678	743		455	406
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 253	7 731	9 103	7 321	7 769	7 740	7 463		6 291	8 169
With public assistance income	13	33	20	111	36	58	98		90	73
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 413	3 644	4 855	4 149	2 550	2 024	2 443		2 415	3 697
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	35 007	60 381	59 081	28 651	39 984	37 274	31 141		30 632	39 975
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 391	56 605	91 621	25 980	33 514	28 435	30 479		30 069	34 531
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 931	64 555	64 707	30 659	41 855	42 643	33 642		35 555	43 628
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 490	58 618	104 483	29 612	36 255	34 690	36 034		38 350	41 659
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 202	21 162	29 262	21 342	20 810	20 809	23 995		13 177	25 057
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 324	18 304	25 854	18 675	13 290	12 649	14 814		7 765	15 592
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	879	1 334	822	867	1 141	656	1 392		700	821
Householder worked in 1989	709	1 089	635	729	866	548	1 101		541	645
With related children under 18 years	431	621	343	289	403	258	507		301	303
With related children under 5 years	170	170	162	123	152	107	213		157	80
Married-couple families	732	1 200	692	660	1 025	494	1 029		520	622
Householder worked in 1989	595	1 032	533	556	784	433	805		420	468
With related children under 18 years	357	590	290	200	358	178	360		206	222
With related children under 5 years	151	170	158	93	135	85	148		110	65
Female householder, no husband present	113	117	117	185	96	136	312		145	166
Householder worked in 1989	86	48	95	151	62	97	255		86	144
With related children under 18 years	72	31	53	89	45	62	140		72	75
With related children under 5 years	19	—	4	30	17	22	58		34	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	335	746	683	693	514	225	889		512	343
Nonfamily householder	289	525	630	613	477	187	735		452	307
65 years and over	95	183	289	323	275	97	315		264	134
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 886	4 782	2 999	3 016	3 705	2 090	4 831		2 393	2 694
Persons under 18 years	666	1 096	564	487	664	421	976		452	571
Related children under 18 years	665	1 089	564	487	664	421	965		452	564
Related children 5 to 17 years	471	889	376	332	486	305	689		309	407
Persons 65 years and over	377	592	731	713	838	306	843		532	415
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	27	44	28	29	32	26	90		47	40
Percent below poverty level	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.8	4.0	6.5		6.7	4.9
Householder worked in 1989	17	7	22	22	14	19	45		16	20
With related children under 18 years	17	11	22	22	25	13	58		39	29
With related children under 5 years	11	—	14	12	17	13	28		25	14
Married-couple families	10	29	28	14	7	—	42		6	22
Householder worked in 1989	2	7	22	7	—	—	16		6	11
With related children under 18 years	2	7	22	7	—	—	16		6	11
With related children under 5 years	2	—	14	7	—	—	7		6	5
Female householder, no husband present	17	15	—	15	25	26	48		41	18
Householder worked in 1989	15	—	—	15	14	19	29		10	9
With related children under 18 years	13	4	—	15	25	13	42		33	18
With related children under 5 years	9	—	—	5	17	13	21		19	9
Unrelated individuals	66	207	69	249	174	57	215		192	107
Nonfamily householder	54	64	69	228	155	57	160		177	97
65 years and over	37	29	44	163	118	45	80		136	56
Persons	135	300	171	325	280	128	527		291	232
Percent below poverty level	4.7	6.3	5.7	10.8	7.6	6.1	10.9		12.2	8.6
Persons under 18 years	29	17	50	34	66	24	180		39	67
Related children under 18 years	28	10	50	34	66	24	169		39	60
Related children 5 to 17 years	10	10	38	14	36	8	127		20	40
Persons 65 years and over	41	40	57	163	133	45	135		136	69
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	20	220	56	79	105	19	223		88	40
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	209	366	341	429	376	354	871		406	282

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County									
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 215	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	443	995	1 578	4 118	833	1 844	2 467	3 324	2 659	1 924
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	17	71	83	484	93	178	344	288	268	180
Professional specialty occupations	7	76	63	382	77	138	440	205	241	159
Technicians and related support occupations	12	16	35	128	30	67	102	124	83	49
Sales occupations	49	99	180	515	95	131	365	306	184	201
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	61	153	232	674	123	316	483	568	384	326
Private household occupations	—	—	2	9	—	7	—	6	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	9	12	52	—	10	33	47	28	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	16	76	104	425	24	126	150	141	194	123
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	10	—	12	33	33	28	17	108	198	42
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	70	220	325	699	150	418	219	649	482	358
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	134	181	392	494	95	274	148	516	389	292
Transportation and material moving occupations	15	18	66	112	67	74	51	191	158	65
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52	76	72	111	46	77	115	175	50	108
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	342	794	1 168	2 998	560	1 158	1 636	2 386	1 822	1 350
Less than \$5,000	9	12	49	140	9	29	92	110	53	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999	29	76	104	222	30	87	96	139	209	94
\$10,000 to \$14,999	56	91	127	275	62	71	140	251	139	126
\$15,000 to \$24,999	135	181	232	623	80	199	172	502	286	237
\$25,000 to \$34,999	64	178	262	606	107	208	201	528	293	271
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13	150	278	567	130	265	342	425	513	311
\$50,000 to \$74,999	36	89	78	442	63	266	401	280	262	197
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	17	32	90	73	13	121	134	26	48
\$100,000 or more	—	—	6	33	6	20	71	17	41	41
Median (dollars)	20 417	27 500	28 622	28 333	34 091	34 219	38 454	29 060	32 669	32 562
Mean (dollars)	24 038	29 882	30 121	32 445	51 792	35 901	49 235	32 847	33 697	37 114
Families	253	640	879	2 277	487	971	1 134	1 858	1 445	1 046
Median income (dollars)	23 828	31 105	32 053	34 170	37 298	36 917	43 796	32 808	36 806	34 875
Per capita income (dollars)	10 906	11 581	12 190	12 773	19 115	13 062	17 113	12 986	12 875	14 104
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	342	794	1 168	2 998	560	1 158	1 636	2 386	1 822	1 350
With earnings	302	653	960	2 545	496	994	1 346	1 985	1 568	1 108
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 513	29 439	30 275	32 564	37 384	36 241	44 927	33 699	34 366	39 206
With Social Security income	99	297	330	767	150	284	399	703	463	359
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 125	8 568	8 253	7 483	7 081	7 754	7 871	8 089	7 642	7 364
With public assistance income	9	17	13	91	20	64	33	73	28	46
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	120	2 853	4 413	3 254	1 914	2 772	3 644	3 218	1 705	3 749
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	27 960	32 232	35 007	37 212	56 992	39 356	57 322	37 234	37 655	41 314
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 781	34 110	35 391	37 657	40 435	40 236	52 011	38 110	38 090	42 523
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 336	34 878	36 931	38 755	62 371	40 961	61 551	38 470	39 627	44 421
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 479	37 059	38 490	40 150	42 785	40 996	54 197	40 149	39 674	48 070
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 424	21 171	22 202	22 252	20 723	21 967	21 162	30 316	23 066	24 262
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 370	19 109	16 324	18 110	14 332	25 605	18 304	24 820	18 381	21 975
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	253	640	879	2 277	487	971	1 134	1 858	1 445	1 046
Householder worked in 1989	201	477	709	1 964	424	857	924	1 533	1 252	852
With related children under 18 years	103	310	431	1 099	253	471	509	839	650	494
With related children under 5 years	38	123	170	508	79	99	130	354	269	115
Married-couple families	183	487	732	2 045	422	863	1 008	1 603	1 291	874
Householder worked in 1989	146	376	595	1 750	381	769	867	1 370	1 120	738
With related children under 18 years	76	234	357	948	221	423	478	732	586	376
With related children under 5 years	38	90	151	452	73	99	130	332	269	67
Female householder, no husband present	60	136	113	204	53	72	117	208	103	113
Householder worked in 1989	45	84	86	186	39	52	48	138	98	62
With related children under 18 years	27	67	72	130	32	39	31	92	48	89
With related children under 5 years	—	24	19	56	6	—	—	13	—	48
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	89	207	335	823	83	204	715	615	459	443
Nonfamily householder	89	154	289	721	73	187	502	528	377	304
65 years and over	37	82	95	255	17	102	183	218	153	107
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	758	2 052	2 886	7 447	1 512	3 154	4 107	6 041	4 751	3 503
Persons under 18 years	147	473	666	1 769	339	832	899	1 363	1 115	820
Related children under 18 years	147	473	665	1 769	339	832	892	1 348	1 115	807
Related children 5 to 17 years	110	308	471	1 212	240	680	743	1 010	748	618
Persons 65 years and over	88	384	377	825	183	280	522	870	578	419
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	13	27	123	7	26	44	34	85	45
Percent below poverty level	—	2.0	3.1	5.4	1.4	2.7	3.9	1.8	5.9	4.3
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	17	58	7	21	7	16	31	7
With related children under 18 years	—	13	17	50	7	21	11	25	44	26
With related children under 5 years	—	—	11	41	—	9	—	19	31	23
Married-couple families	—	7	10	104	—	26	29	16	72	19
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	2	39	—	21	7	10	31	—
With related children under 18 years	—	7	4	31	—	21	7	7	39	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	2	31	—	9	—	7	31	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	6	17	19	7	—	15	3	5	23
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	15	19	7	—	—	—	—	7
With related children under 18 years	—	6	13	19	7	—	4	3	5	23
With related children under 5 years	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	3	—	23
Unrelated individuals	24	44	66	123	9	43	207	162	74	92
Nonfamily householder	24	19	57	118	9	43	64	124	54	51
65 years and over	18	12	34	58	9	24	29	102	46	53
Persons	24	87	135	432	26	134	300	253	353	233
Percent below poverty level	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.8	1.7	4.2	7.3	4.2	7.4	6.7
Persons under 18 years	—	22	29	98	5	31	17	40	113	59
Related children under 18 years	—	22	28	98	5	31	10	32	113	51
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	22	10	48	5	12	10	12	73	25
Persons 65 years and over	18	12	41	137	9	24	40	107	110	81
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	16	20	105	9	15	220	91	36	74
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	84	184	209	578	41	208	358	559	473	301

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 211
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	20 829	20 829	8 920	1 668	732	1 709	4 354	1 361	1 443	664
Native	20 741	20 741	8 888	1 652	732	1 709	4 343	1 361	1 443	653
Foreign born	88	88	32	16	—	—	11	—	—	11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	20	20	20	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	19 103	19 103	8 041	1 500	651	1 543	4 045	1 243	1 242	602
Speak a language other than English	449	449	183	90	10	52	96	20	14	22
Do not speak English "very well"	145	145	59	16	—	22	24	—	7	—
In linguistically isolated households	46	46	46	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 754	4 754	2 055	426	165	443	939	273	365	155
Preprimary school	256	256	121	39	5	41	25	28	31	8
Public school	239	239	109	39	5	29	25	28	31	8
Elementary or high school	3 718	3 718	1 713	291	144	363	790	229	295	114
Public school	3 666	3 666	1 678	291	144	354	770	229	295	114
College	780	780	221	96	16	39	124	16	39	33
Public college	660	660	193	92	16	39	95	16	39	30
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	12 905	12 905	5 253	997	429	972	2 723	900	769	424
Less than 9th grade	2 258	2 258	889	123	77	120	591	133	173	34
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 778	3 778	1 435	270	82	272	787	344	186	61
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4 014	4 014	1 720	223	154	315	908	293	253	94
Some college, no degree	1 561	1 561	647	200	37	111	250	116	105	136
Associate degree	609	609	275	30	34	102	57	7	40	33
Bachelor's degree	529	529	222	117	41	37	93	7	12	49
Graduate or professional degree	156	156	65	34	4	15	37	—	—	17
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.2	53.2	55.8	60.6	62.9	59.7	49.4	47.0	53.3	77.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.3	5.3	5.5	15.1	10.5	5.3	4.8	.8	1.6	15.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 373	1 373	1 355	1 342	1 374	1 359	1 285	1 346	1 674	1 322
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	19 103	19 103	8 041	1 500	651	1 543	4 045	1 243	1 242	602
Same house	11 460	11 460	3 888	627	291	686	2 588	714	569	363
Different house in United States	7 554	7 554	4 069	873	360	857	1 399	529	652	239
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 372	3 372	2 498	243	237	523	854	259	509	74
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 053	2 053	635	397	66	203	188	98	77	94
Different MSA/PMSA	1 433	1 433	623	193	51	97	236	99	41	62
Not in an MSA/PMSA	696	696	313	40	6	34	121	73	25	9
Abroad	89	89	84	—	—	—	58	—	21	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	10 397	10 397	4 235	804	379	821	2 152	647	548	356
Car, truck or van	9 874	9 874	4 011	721	319	782	2 083	615	514	316
Drove alone	7 485	7 485	2 991	544	255	589	1 482	429	399	248
Carpooled	2 389	2 389	1 020	177	64	193	601	186	115	68
Public transportation	73	73	42	—	—	8	12	9	8	—
Other means	351	351	129	67	53	18	30	23	26	36
Worked at home	99	99	53	16	7	13	27	—	—	4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	18.8	17.1	15.9	15.2	16.0	18.7	14.6	15.9	17.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	8 908	8 908	3 766	668	321	748	1 905	613	490	287
Central city	5 512	5 512	2 741	282	213	555	1 439	481	381	88
Outside central city	3 396	3 396	1 025	386	108	193	466	132	109	199
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 489	1 489	469	136	58	73	247	34	58	69
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	15 706	15 706	6 447	1 228	523	1 237	3 333	1 003	943	499
In labor force	11 276	11 276	4 594	865	426	874	2 333	771	614	378
Employed	10 603	10 603	4 299	820	379	821	2 178	677	546	352
Unemployed	649	649	278	38	47	53	155	94	51	19
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.8	6.1	4.4	11.0	6.1	6.6	12.2	8.5	5.1
Females 16 years and over	8 805	8 805	3 710	695	301	687	1 895	572	544	251
Employed	5 640	5 640	2 382	436	208	459	1 187	358	322	162
Unemployed	340	340	136	18	10	24	88	64	25	8
With own children under 6 years	1 391	1 391	648	121	36	151	267	91	124	41
In labor force	1 069	1 069	472	102	22	118	182	68	102	28
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 629	1 629	750	127	98	161	336	73	106	66
In labor force	1 457	1 457	658	121	92	141	319	66	89	66
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 253	1 253	487	95	51	133	253	49	62	38
Not enrolled in school	379	379	155	30	20	29	66	21	47	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	156	156	87	7	17	15	42	9	17	7
Not high school graduate	176	176	77	—	8	10	47	9	29	—
Employed	69	69	15	—	3	—	13	—	12	—
Unemployed	16	16	14	—	5	2	—	9	—	—
Not in labor force	91	91	48	—	—	8	34	—	17	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	12 077	12 077	4 966	957	426	938	2 483	831	702	399
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	10 106	10 106	4 191	858	375	778	1 968	684	641	351
50 to 52 weeks	7 222	7 222	3 010	540	229	559	1 389	496	519	228
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	13 449	13 449	5 510	1 032	478	1 086	2 749	895	793	436
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 227	1 227	573	62	68	58	370	45	67	20
With a mobility limitation	525	525	173	36	17	35	106	24	27	13
In labor force	94	94	30	5	8	22	7	—	—	7
With a self-care limitation	986	986	521	47	61	54	322	45	53	10
With a work disability	1 533	1 533	663	87	44	110	382	126	106	19
In labor force	516	516	274	23	29	65	155	32	29	11
Prevented from working	939	939	371	58	15	31	215	94	77	8
No work disability	11 916	11 916	4 847	945	434	976	2 367	769	687	417
In labor force	10 370	10 370	4 157	809	397	798	2 047	719	553	350
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 016	2 016	772	139	45	110	523	83	133	56
With a mobility or self-care limitation	449	449	180	43	7	3	148	41	35	3
With a mobility limitation	420	420	171	43	7	3	148	32	35	3
With a self-care limitation	290	290	122	30	—	—	128	19	17	—

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Alomance County—Con.		Burlington city, Alamance County						Graham city, Alamance County	
	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 / (pt.)	Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 994	453	500	732	1 305	3 699	724	1 443	863	606
Native	1 981	453	484	732	1 305	3 688	724	1 443	858	595
Foreign born	13	—	16	—	—	11	—	—	5	11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 826	426	453	651	1 189	3 424	645	1 242	755	553
Speak a language other than English	39	6	9	10	37	96	10	14	60	22
Do not speak English "very well"	18	6	4	—	17	24	—	7	8	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	22	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	454	66	142	165	313	807	169	365	227	146
Preprimary school	24	—	8	5	41	16	16	31	31	8
Public school	24	—	8	5	29	16	16	31	31	8
Elementary or high school	340	32	124	144	260	691	137	295	152	108
Public school	331	32	118	144	251	671	137	295	152	108
College	90	34	10	16	12	100	16	39	44	30
Public college	90	6	5	16	12	83	16	39	40	30
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 233	285	269	429	746	2 270	435	769	484	390
Less than 9th grade	171	27	15	77	102	420	65	173	89	28
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	484	85	85	82	178	681	145	186	153	55
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	322	77	73	154	234	812	139	253	130	78
Some college, no degree	157	41	52	37	82	238	79	105	52	133
Associate degree	59	37	15	34	98	35	—	40	—	30
Bachelor's degree	25	6	20	41	37	60	7	12	50	49
Graduate or professional degree	15	12	9	4	15	24	—	—	10	17
Percent high school graduate or higher	46.9	60.7	62.8	62.9	62.5	51.5	51.7	53.3	50.0	78.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.2	6.3	10.8	10.5	7.0	3.7	1.6	1.6	12.4	16.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 665	1 119	1 390	1 374	1 379	1 291	1 207	1 674	1 389	1 321
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 826	426	453	651	1 189	3 424	645	1 242	755	553
Some house	1 047	295	98	291	429	2 127	238	569	241	339
Different house in United States	779	131	355	360	760	1 239	407	652	514	214
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	233	51	209	237	482	773	227	509	156	70
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	288	53	53	66	187	149	71	77	256	79
Different MSA/PMSA	161	20	73	51	57	196	72	41	72	59
Not in an MSA/PMSA	97	7	20	6	34	121	37	25	30	6
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	21	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 043	259	212	379	623	1 879	283	548	387	330
Car, truck, or van	1 028	236	197	319	591	1 817	274	514	344	290
Drove alone	787	194	138	255	492	1 291	168	399	263	232
Carpooled	241	42	59	64	99	526	106	115	81	58
Public transportation	—	—	9	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
Other means	12	23	—	53	11	30	9	26	31	36
Worked at home	3	—	6	7	13	27	—	—	12	4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.5	16.5	13.7	15.2	15.4	19.3	15.5	15.9	15.2	16.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	920	231	212	321	560	1 656	273	490	332	264
Central city	550	161	146	213	438	1 224	185	381	153	82
Outside central city	370	70	66	108	122	432	88	109	179	182
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	123	28	—	58	63	223	10	58	55	66
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 539	388	319	523	949	2 833	501	943	607	453
In labor force	1 112	289	230	426	641	2 027	340	614	428	346
Employed	1 047	281	230	379	623	1 905	305	546	410	323
Unemployed	65	8	—	47	18	122	35	51	18	16
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	2.8	—	11.0	2.8	6.0	10.3	8.5	4.2	4.7
Females 16 years and over	815	191	186	301	525	1 604	307	544	387	226
Employed	510	137	120	208	349	1 046	158	322	241	146
Unemployed	47	—	—	10	6	55	35	25	10	8
With own children under 6 years	147	22	40	36	116	225	68	124	79	35
In labor force	107	6	25	22	83	161	45	102	67	28
With own children 6 to 17 years only	122	27	40	98	122	314	49	106	51	63
In labor force	114	16	15	92	102	297	42	89	48	63
Persons 16 to 19 years	107	53	14	51	92	229	25	62	41	35
Not enrolled in school	30	18	—	20	27	42	9	47	5	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	23	10	—	17	13	31	9	17	—	7
Not high school graduate	11	10	—	8	8	23	9	29	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	12	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	5	—	—	9	—	—	—
Not in labor force	11	10	—	—	8	23	—	17	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 217	318	254	426	701	2 164	391	702	441	367
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	997	279	223	375	607	1 729	317	641	383	331
50 to 52 weeks	735	166	137	229	444	1 208	227	519	261	215
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 319	372	300	478	820	2 365	439	793	518	396
With a mobility or self-care limitation	142	21	35	68	47	324	25	67	45	13
With a mobility limitation	43	21	19	17	24	71	15	27	26	6
In labor force	3	—	—	8	15	7	—	—	5	—
With a self-care limitation	130	—	28	61	47	300	—	53	40	7
With a work disability	116	59	48	44	78	300	81	106	73	10
In labor force	29	16	10	29	51	133	22	29	19	4
Prevented from working	78	43	38	15	27	155	59	77	48	6
No work disability	1 203	313	252	434	742	2 065	358	687	445	386
In labor force	1 035	267	220	397	590	1 779	318	553	390	328
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	220	16	15	45	88	407	37	133	89	50
With a mobility or self-care limitation	49	—	9	7	—	97	35	35	43	—
With a mobility limitation	45	—	9	7	—	97	23	35	43	—
With a self-care limitation	27	—	—	—	—	86	19	17	30	—

Table 22. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County									
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 215	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	655	637	1 994	1 764	1 959	431	434	422	414	563
Native	655	637	1 981	1 753	1 959	431	434	422	414	563
Foreign born	—	—	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	621	598	1 826	1 606	1 853	425	407	413	414	538
Speak a language other than English	—	10	39	29	37	—	6	9	11	7
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	18	—	21	—	6	9	11	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	132	104	454	413	358	111	66	113	78	184
Preprimary school	9	12	24	20	16	—	—	15	—	—
Public school	9	12	24	20	16	—	—	10	—	—
Elementary or high school	99	92	340	328	267	76	32	93	31	148
Public school	99	92	331	328	267	76	32	93	31	148
College	24	—	90	65	75	35	34	5	47	36
Public college	12	—	90	43	75	35	6	5	47	36
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	453	465	1 233	1 099	1 350	284	266	290	287	341
Less than 9th grade	171	68	171	154	300	78	27	99	63	48
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	106	199	484	356	392	74	85	49	80	72
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	96	154	322	370	405	70	77	111	100	115
Some college, no degree	12	37	157	136	174	45	41	8	8	49
Associate degree	22	7	59	55	62	8	18	10	22	24
Bachelor's degree	33	—	25	28	—	9	6	13	14	33
Graduate or professional degree	13	—	15	—	17	—	12	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	38.9	42.6	46.9	53.6	48.7	46.5	57.9	49.0	50.2	64.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.2	—	3.2	2.5	1.3	3.2	6.8	4.5	4.9	9.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 246	1 543	1 665	1 502	1 498	980	1 129	789	550	1 612
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	621	598	1 826	1 606	1 853	425	407	413	414	538
Same house	461	476	1 047	1 139	1 453	300	276	331	414	412
Different house in United States	160	122	779	467	400	125	131	82	—	126
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	81	32	233	38	58	46	51	32	—	10
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	39	27	288	187	213	67	53	20	—	69
Different MSA/PMSA	40	27	161	158	67	—	20	30	—	47
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	36	97	84	62	12	7	—	—	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	273	364	1 043	919	1 051	230	240	191	303	298
Car, truck or van	266	341	1 028	872	1 000	230	217	188	290	298
Drove alone	191	261	787	693	781	185	175	144	232	234
Carpooled	75	80	241	179	219	45	42	44	58	64
Public transportation	7	9	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	14	12	32	24	—	23	3	13	—
Worked at home	—	—	3	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.0	13.9	19.5	18.1	25.7	20.4	17.0	22.9	24.0	25.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	249	340	920	764	835	203	212	139	218	192
Central city	215	296	550	217	414	152	142	64	103	86
Outside central city	34	44	370	547	421	51	70	75	115	106
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	24	24	123	155	216	27	28	52	85	106
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	500	502	1 539	1 344	1 595	353	369	327	391	422
In labor force	306	431	1 112	1 029	1 095	245	270	209	308	298
Employed	273	372	1 047	956	1 065	235	262	198	308	298
Unemployed	33	59	65	73	30	10	8	11	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	10.8	13.7	5.8	7.1	2.7	4.1	3.0	5.3	—	—
Females 16 years and over	291	265	815	776	848	214	181	220	194	250
Employed	141	200	510	508	564	131	127	109	152	155
Unemployed	33	29	47	33	15	—	—	11	—	—
With own children under 6 years	42	23	147	154	131	—	22	5	—	17
In labor force	21	23	107	120	121	—	6	5	—	17
With own children 6 to 17 years only	22	24	122	155	124	50	27	62	35	54
In labor force	22	24	114	127	124	50	16	57	35	37
Persons 16 to 19 years	24	24	107	100	138	32	53	17	67	45
Not enrolled in school	24	12	30	12	31	9	10	—	49	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	—	23	5	—	—	18	—	11	—
Not high school graduate	24	—	11	—	6	9	10	—	37	—
Employed	13	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	26	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	11	—	11	—	—	—	10	—	11	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	319	440	1 217	1 033	1 159	271	299	244	287	326
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	239	367	997	861	992	230	260	188	207	276
50 to 52 weeks	181	269	735	656	676	171	147	162	125	218
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	384	456	1 319	1 212	1 293	311	353	275	337	366
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	20	142	96	166	9	21	51	7	8
With a mobility limitation	35	9	43	69	63	—	21	35	7	8
In labor force	—	—	3	15	8	—	—	11	—	8
With a self-care limitation	22	20	130	56	125	9	—	38	—	8
With a work disability	82	45	116	145	149	17	59	52	26	25
In labor force	22	10	29	35	38	6	16	25	—	8
Prevented from working	60	35	78	103	96	11	43	27	26	8
No work disability	302	411	1 203	1 067	1 144	294	294	223	311	341
In labor force	268	401	1 035	987	1 016	227	248	176	300	290
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	116	46	220	129	286	42	16	52	54	56
With a mobility or self-care limitation	51	9	49	5	56	9	—	14	8	19
With a mobility limitation	51	9	45	5	50	9	—	14	8	9
With a self-care limitation	42	—	27	5	33	—	—	4	8	19

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 211
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	10 603	10 603	4 299	820	379	821	2 178	677	546	352
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	437	437	159	59	16	26	36	17	15	23
Professional specialty occupations -----	475	475	200	83	34	32	118	10	9	61
Technicians and related support occupations -----	267	267	118	33	4	11	33	33	27	15
Sales occupations -----	557	557	214	35	18	43	137	56	21	18
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	1 031	1 031	477	56	14	92	229	37	52	24
Private household occupations -----	110	110	24	11	—	—	16	28	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	99	99	44	10	4	—	30	9	10	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	1 701	1 701	717	110	39	153	365	126	117	34
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	134	134	23	7	—	2	23	17	—	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	1 194	1 194	436	96	29	105	221	41	67	40
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	3 328	3 328	1 434	236	164	270	698	204	206	101
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	580	580	163	43	24	53	103	38	—	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	690	690	290	41	33	34	169	61	22	3
INCOME IN 1989										
Households -----	7 510	7 510	3 196	621	285	617	1 557	505	499	265
Less than \$5,000 -----	1 019	1 019	475	78	40	73	284	37	95	40
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	813	813	275	95	16	50	90	81	32	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	861	861	403	94	34	60	238	76	52	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	1 795	1 795	756	87	60	201	376	109	73	26
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	1 345	1 345	628	105	104	99	256	101	96	56
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	1 111	1 111	445	97	29	67	215	78	70	54
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	489	489	186	53	2	67	79	14	32	32
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	65	65	28	8	—	—	19	—	—	8
\$100,000 or more -----	12	12	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	20 249	20 249	19 528	20 707	23 828	19 707	17 982	18 040	16 734	28 083
Mean (dollars) -----	23 442	23 442	22 764	24 476	22 442	23 739	21 817	20 500	21 000	28 501
Families -----	5 626	5 626	2 283	480	185	455	1 176	350	393	209
Median income (dollars) -----	23 587	23 587	23 071	24 907	28 244	22 202	21 318	21 944	19 301	33 687
Per capita income (dollars) -----	8 545	8 545	8 185	8 942	8 069	8 734	7 938	7 326	7 175	10 927
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households -----	7 510	7 510	3 196	621	285	617	1 557	505	499	265
With earnings -----	6 365	6 365	2 742	520	245	530	1 299	429	423	215
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	24 527	24 527	23 385	26 420	23 179	24 524	22 489	21 109	22 015	32 423
With Social Security income -----	1 882	1 882	685	126	60	103	443	116	122	53
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	5 076	5 076	5 326	4 796	5 387	7 149	5 269	4 011	4 822	4 356
With public assistance income -----	994	994	551	73	67	118	270	37	72	40
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	2 566	2 566	2 753	2 342	2 862	3 906	1 879	4 306	1 957	2 006
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars) -----	26 358	26 358	25 405	27 903	25 703	26 118	24 930	23 269	22 134	32 554
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	25 032	25 032	23 256	23 950	28 055	24 864	22 811	22 933	21 756	31 630
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	32 200	32 200	33 123	36 407	28 159	35 200	31 854	24 905	32 203	41 938
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	33 653	33 653	33 277	36 765	30 488	37 869	31 068	28 762	37 152	45 653
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	17 659	17 659	15 904	16 255	22 362	14 650	15 569	19 771	13 430	14 618
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	12 230	12 230	10 821	9 615	21 500	11 207	11 248	6 583	7 991	6 388
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families -----	5 626	5 626	2 283	480	185	455	1 176	350	393	209
Householder worked in 1989 -----	4 757	4 757	1 942	415	164	419	964	300	313	174
With related children under 18 years -----	3 386	3 386	1 585	281	135	338	704	172	312	121
With related children under 5 years -----	1 421	1 421	674	102	68	148	241	74	169	40
Married-couple families -----	3 252	3 252	1 200	273	107	242	641	202	178	133
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 872	2 872	1 090	241	98	238	550	180	142	124
With related children under 18 years -----	1 904	1 904	821	132	85	161	374	115	149	72
With related children under 5 years -----	748	748	309	40	31	49	118	42	77	13
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 949	1 949	930	200	72	184	414	117	188	66
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 523	1 523	725	167	60	154	304	99	159	40
With related children under 18 years -----	1 281	1 281	662	149	44	166	245	57	136	49
With related children under 5 years -----	555	555	309	62	31	97	87	32	65	27
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	2 546	2 546	1 240	184	113	232	494	188	177	66
Nonfamily householder -----	1 884	1 884	913	141	100	162	381	155	106	56
65 years and over -----	682	682	290	74	35	68	135	35	55	27
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	20 482	20 482	8 729	1 618	732	1 668	4 286	1 336	1 443	661
Persons under 18 years -----	5 706	5 706	2 721	469	226	582	1 196	388	515	178
Related children under 18 years -----	5 684	5 684	2 721	469	226	580	1 185	388	515	178
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	4 008	4 008	1 874	301	145	414	883	270	314	116
Persons 65 years and over -----	2 016	2 016	772	139	45	110	523	83	133	56
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	930	930	439	96	16	51	198	69	135	44
Percent below poverty level -----	16.5	16.5	19.2	20.0	8.6	11.2	16.8	19.7	34.4	21.1
Householder worked in 1989 -----	595	595	292	67	7	28	120	41	106	20
With related children under 18 years -----	748	748	369	82	7	51	169	40	111	37
With related children under 5 years -----	427	427	215	39	2	34	89	22	75	18
Married-couple families -----	252	252	70	24	9	4	28	19	17	5
Householder worked in 1989 -----	145	145	28	14	—	—	17	8	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	156	156	39	19	—	4	17	6	17	—
With related children under 5 years -----	102	102	39	8	—	4	17	6	17	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	607	607	346	72	7	47	147	40	106	39
Householder worked in 1989 -----	405	405	252	53	7	28	91	33	94	20
With related children under 18 years -----	531	531	307	63	7	47	129	34	82	37
With related children under 5 years -----	283	283	153	31	2	30	61	16	46	18
Unrelated individuals -----	1 044	1 044	435	90	30	92	236	93	64	23
Nonfamily householder -----	851	851	332	66	28	77	189	76	48	23
65 years and over -----	533	533	233	63	28	54	128	30	38	21
Persons -----	4 076	4 076	1 853	421	80	279	888	339	489	156
Percent below poverty level -----	19.9	19.9	21.2	26.0	10.9	16.7	20.7	25.4	33.9	23.6
Persons under 18 years -----	1 565	1 565	796	193	23	119	356	117	242	73
Related children under 18 years -----	1 554	1 554	796	193	23	119	345	117	242	73
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 001	1 001	498	110	15	76	237	81	144	35
Persons 65 years and over -----	752	752	296	75	33	54	168	50	55	26
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	1 766	1 766	977	157	37	160	399	52	298	60
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	5 066	5 066	2 219	520	112	397	1 060	389	559	156

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County—Con.		Burlington city, Alamance County						Graham city, Alamance County	
	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	1 047	281	230	379	623	1 905	305	546	410	323
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	40	15	12	16	21	14	17	15	18	23
Professional specialty occupations.....	19	16	25	34	32	94	—	9	11	58
Technicians and related support occupations.....	15	—	—	4	8	33	—	27	18	15
Sales occupations.....	50	6	6	18	36	126	—	21	14	18
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	69	47	12	14	83	229	27	52	29	24
Private household occupations.....	—	6	—	—	—	16	8	—	10	—
Protective service occupations.....	—	—	—	4	—	21	9	10	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	155	46	46	39	96	321	70	117	69	34
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	24	8	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	109	25	21	29	75	198	24	67	48	30
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	397	71	88	164	214	608	108	206	117	95
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	57	25	8	24	33	78	—	—	24	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	103	16	12	33	25	144	42	22	41	—
INCOME IN 1989										
Households.....	750	148	186	285	484	1 275	260	499	327	242
Less than \$5,000.....	89	16	32	40	71	196	20	95	48	30
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	66	6	12	16	36	64	54	81	63	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	68	11	45	34	24	205	32	52	69	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	205	52	48	60	158	329	47	73	55	19
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	177	25	30	104	72	230	53	96	46	50
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	87	17	19	29	56	179	40	70	29	54
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	42	6	—	2	67	53	14	32	17	32
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	8	15	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	8
\$100,000 or more.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	21 531	23 167	16 250	23 828	20 833	18 750	17 813	16 734	14 207	30 000
Mean (dollars).....	25 859	29 783	18 058	22 442	24 902	22 270	21 342	21 000	18 349	29 787
Families.....	585	132	106	185	342	985	158	393	237	191
Median income (dollars).....	24 482	24 500	12 727	28 244	25 172	21 806	25 769	19 301	14 801	34 812
Per capita income (dollars).....	9 730	10 080	6 771	8 069	9 389	7 846	7 358	7 175	6 914	11 372
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households.....	750	148	186	285	484	1 275	260	499	327	242
With earnings.....	652	148	167	245	404	1 111	201	423	265	203
Mean earnings (dollars).....	27 311	27 786	17 929	23 179	26 347	22 360	22 729	22 015	19 820	32 952
With Social Security income.....	164	39	18	60	83	301	59	122	75	45
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 652	5 459	1 799	5 387	7 314	5 509	4 158	4 822	4 603	4 609
With public assistance income.....	35	16	47	67	95	220	37	72	39	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 568	2 880	3 582	2 862	4 370	1 941	4 306	1 957	2 828	1 784
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars).....	28 621	33 029	17 353	25 703	27 879	25 079	23 233	22 134	20 584	34 156
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	30 019	22 229	14 578	28 055	25 733	22 328	22 014	21 756	16 134	33 502
Married-couple families (dollars).....	34 137	41 655	23 489	28 159	40 276	31 078	29 975	32 203	25 271	42 319
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	39 561	20 000	24 732	30 488	43 019	29 435	31 747	37 152	24 521	45 653
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	14 488	24 740	8 759	22 362	13 678	16 591	17 870	13 430	16 660	15 173
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	9 443	22 925	7 955	21 500	10 139	12 243	6 583	7 991	10 470	5 278
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families.....	585	132	106	185	342	985	158	393	237	191
Householder worked in 1989.....	517	115	81	164	312	823	135	313	207	162
With related children under 18 years.....	303	38	86	135	248	623	122	312	147	112
With related children under 5 years.....	167	22	35	68	107	206	50	169	64	34
Married-couple families.....	405	74	42	107	173	541	70	178	108	130
Householder worked in 1989.....	364	57	42	98	173	481	65	142	91	121
With related children under 18 years.....	198	22	36	85	108	339	65	149	52	72
With related children under 5 years.....	97	11	20	31	22	107	18	77	27	13
Female householder, no husband present.....	114	44	50	72	147	360	88	188	129	54
Householder worked in 1989.....	92	44	25	60	117	269	70	159	116	34
With related children under 18 years.....	78	16	50	44	131	224	57	136	95	40
With related children under 5 years.....	46	11	15	31	85	76	32	65	37	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	291	16	112	113	201	379	135	177	127	57
Nonfamily householder.....	165	16	80	100	142	290	102	106	90	51
65 years and over.....	64	—	—	35	61	83	18	55	50	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 987	425	485	732	1 264	3 631	699	1 443	863	606
Persons under 18 years.....	509	65	176	226	429	1 017	241	515	265	166
Related children under 18 years.....	509	65	176	226	429	1 017	241	515	265	166
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	348	38	129	145	313	749	162	314	157	113
Persons 65 years and over.....	220	16	15	45	88	407	37	133	89	50
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families.....	56	11	35	16	47	156	45	135	58	38
Percent below poverty level.....	9.6	8.3	33.0	8.6	13.7	15.8	28.5	34.4	24.5	19.9
Householder worked in 1989.....	44	11	16	7	28	97	33	106	47	20
With related children under 18 years.....	53	11	29	7	47	136	34	111	51	31
With related children under 5 years.....	51	—	9	2	30	78	16	75	27	12
Married-couple families.....	12	11	11	9	—	28	5	17	19	5
Householder worked in 1989.....	9	11	11	—	—	17	—	—	14	—
With related children under 18 years.....	9	11	5	—	—	17	—	17	19	—
With related children under 5 years.....	9	—	5	—	—	17	—	17	8	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	37	—	24	7	47	117	40	106	39	33
Householder worked in 1989.....	28	—	5	7	28	80	33	94	33	20
With related children under 18 years.....	37	—	24	7	47	108	34	82	32	31
With related children under 5 years.....	35	—	4	2	30	50	16	46	19	12
Unrelated individuals.....	124	16	7	30	62	170	48	64	71	19
Nonfamily householder.....	89	16	7	28	67	123	31	48	47	19
65 years and over.....	57	—	—	28	49	83	13	38	44	19
Persons.....	312	61	126	80	247	680	172	489	284	137
Percent below poverty level.....	15.7	14.4	26.0	10.9	19.5	18.7	24.6	33.9	32.9	22.6
Persons under 18 years.....	121	13	73	23	103	268	67	242	129	64
Related children under 18 years.....	121	13	73	23	103	268	67	242	129	64
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	67	13	51	15	63	168	51	144	75	35
Persons 65 years and over.....	62	—	—	33	49	114	23	55	51	24
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	199	16	94	37	158	333	52	298	112	45
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	418	61	172	112	314	772	222	559	367	137

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County									
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 215	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	273	372	1 047	956	1 065	235	262	198	308	298
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	22	—	40	83	10	14	6	7	7	18
Professional specialty occupations	24	10	19	21	56	8	16	—	21	7
Technicians and related support occupations	—	33	15	23	8	—	—	—	—	18
Sales occupations	11	56	50	68	56	—	6	12	23	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	10	69	55	134	43	37	18	29	55
Private household occupations	—	20	—	—	27	12	6	10	—	—
Protective service occupations	9	—	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	44	56	155	146	191	28	46	45	75	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	17	24	—	22	10	8	4	3	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	23	17	109	142	136	30	25	20	35	38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	90	96	397	298	306	60	71	68	76	75
Transportation and material moving occupations	25	38	57	65	59	15	25	4	27	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	25	19	103	47	52	15	16	10	12	30
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	282	245	750	647	694	141	139	122	136	205
Less than \$5,000	88	17	89	70	85	20	16	13	8	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999	26	36	66	121	85	12	6	26	23	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	44	68	60	61	5	11	8	—	19
\$15,000 to \$24,999	47	62	205	152	209	22	52	18	43	50
\$25,000 to \$34,999	26	48	177	84	93	33	25	4	25	33
\$35,000 to \$49,999	36	38	87	92	105	28	17	45	30	33
\$50,000 to \$74,999	26	—	42	62	47	21	6	8	7	31
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	8	6	9	—	6	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	14 286	18 090	21 531	20 797	21 250	28 371	22 250	21 500	24 167	23 942
Mean (dollars)	19 771	19 606	25 859	23 453	23 776	28 353	25 664	25 239	24 857	26 875
Families	191	192	585	522	534	115	123	99	101	164
Median income (dollars)	17 448	19 931	24 482	21 509	23 370	29 356	23 750	37 986	30 511	22 400
Per capita income (dollars)	8 456	7 289	9 730	8 534	9 129	8 831	8 459	8 018	9 242	10 191
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	282	245	750	647	694	141	139	122	136	205
With earnings	188	228	652	536	580	124	139	89	105	167
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 253	19 681	27 311	25 228	25 008	30 036	23 538	29 828	27 322	27 591
With Social Security income	142	57	164	139	214	63	39	50	57	72
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 760	3 859	5 652	4 664	5 397	3 121	5 459	4 880	4 833	4 972
With public assistance income	50	—	35	91	84	11	16	25	23	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 603	—	2 568	2 396	2 066	672	2 880	4 447	2 928	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	24 162	23 299	28 621	25 088	26 345	33 703	28 612	28 422	30 226	29 665
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 370	24 882	30 019	22 758	29 877	31 538	22 229	29 257	37 905	24 265
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 048	22 216	34 137	30 272	29 444	28 380	34 490	33 392	31 812	38 576
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 181	24 882	39 561	31 385	33 412	31 538	20 000	28 416	37 905	32 338
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 758	25 542	14 488	16 673	19 974	40 428	24 740	22 136	22 912	24 037
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	1 869	—	9 443	13 269	20 733	—	22 925	31 813	—	20 937
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	191	192	585	522	534	115	123	99	101	164
Householder worked in 1989	141	165	517	442	421	78	106	77	93	147
With related children under 18 years	81	50	303	363	261	41	38	72	30	108
With related children under 5 years	35	24	167	178	83	7	22	8	—	28
Married-couple families	100	132	405	287	352	57	65	58	83	72
Householder worked in 1989	69	115	364	248	290	51	48	54	75	63
With related children under 18 years	35	50	198	214	181	29	22	31	30	32
With related children under 5 years	11	24	97	103	73	7	11	3	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	54	29	114	200	156	47	44	34	18	71
Householder worked in 1989	35	29	92	159	120	16	44	21	18	63
With related children under 18 years	21	—	78	149	70	12	16	34	—	55
With related children under 5 years	11	—	46	75	10	—	11	—	—	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	115	53	291	149	217	26	16	30	35	73
Nonfamily householder	91	53	165	125	160	26	16	23	35	41
65 years and over	52	17	64	34	39	11	—	19	23	21
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	655	637	1 987	1 761	1 923	431	406	422	414	557
Persons under 18 years	179	147	509	474	424	89	65	107	60	146
Related children under 18 years	168	147	509	474	415	89	65	107	60	146
Related children 5 to 17 years	134	108	348	316	320	83	38	98	60	121
Persons 65 years and over	116	46	220	129	286	42	16	52	54	56
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	42	24	56	128	79	6	11	32	—	—
Percent below poverty level	22.0	12.5	9.6	24.5	14.8	5.2	8.9	32.3	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	23	8	44	81	48	—	11	14	—	—
With related children under 18 years	33	6	53	104	41	—	11	32	—	—
With related children under 5 years	11	6	51	58	25	—	—	5	—	—
Married-couple families	—	14	12	53	47	6	11	11	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	9	38	26	—	11	11	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	6	9	38	19	—	11	11	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	6	9	17	19	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	30	—	37	75	25	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	11	—	28	43	15	—	—	16	—	—
With related children under 18 years	21	—	37	66	15	—	—	3	—	—
With related children under 5 years	11	—	35	41	6	—	—	16	—	—
Unrelated individuals	66	45	124	74	71	26	16	3	23	20
Nonfamily householder	66	45	89	74	43	26	16	—	23	20
65 years and over	45	17	57	23	16	11	—	—	23	10
Persons	208	167	312	425	324	43	61	112	23	20
Percent below poverty level	31.8	26.2	15.7	24.1	16.8	10.0	15.0	26.5	5.6	3.6
Persons under 18 years	88	50	121	133	93	—	13	41	—	—
Related children under 18 years	77	50	121	133	93	—	13	41	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	69	30	67	97	61	—	13	37	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	54	27	62	66	73	11	—	20	23	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	66	—	199	51	218	—	16	27	—	10
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	288	167	418	552	415	43	61	112	23	63

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	722	722
Native	601	601
Foreign born	121	121
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	16	16
Persons 5 years and over	614	614
Speak a language other than English	277	277
Do not speak English "very well"	68	68
In linguistically isolated households	22	22
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	231	231
Preprimary school	6	6
Public school	—	—
Elementary or high school	183	183
Public school	183	183
College	42	42
Public college	33	33
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	350	350
Less than 9th grade	20	20
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	119	119
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	98	98
Some college, no degree	68	68
Associate degree	23	23
Bachelor's degree	22	22
Graduate or professional degree	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.3	60.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.3	6.3
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 423	1 423
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	614	614
Same house	244	244
Different house in United States	351	351
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	71	71
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	93	93
Different MSA/PMSA	162	162
Not in an MSA/PMSA	25	25
Abroad	19	19
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	338	338
Car, truck, or van	309	309
Drove alone	215	215
Carpooled	94	94
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	21	21
Worked at home	8	8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.0	19.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	275	275
Central city	170	170
Outside central city	105	105
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	63	63
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	450	450
In labor force	367	367
Employed	340	340
Unemployed	27	27
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	7.4
Females 16 years and over	186	186
Employed	133	133
Unemployed	—	—
With own children under 6 years	31	31
In labor force	23	23
With own children 6 to 17 years only	43	43
In labor force	32	32
Persons 16 to 19 years	41	41
Not enrolled in school	24	24
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	8
Not high school graduate	8	8
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	8	8
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	387	387
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	330	330
50 to 52 weeks	203	203
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	427	427
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	5
With a mobility limitation	5	5
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—
With a work disability	46	46
In labor force	23	23
Prevented from working	23	23
No work disability	381	381
In labor force	344	344
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20	20
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2	2
With a mobility limitation	2	2
With a self-care limitation	2	2

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	340	340
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	62	62
Professional specialty occupations	13	13
Technicians and related support occupations	14	14
Sales occupations	45	45
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	6
Private household occupations	2	2
Protective service occupations	3	3
Service occupations, except protective and household	33	33
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	24	24
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	41	41
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	85	85
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6	6
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	218	218
Less than \$5 000	13	13
\$5 000 to \$9 999	12	12
\$10 000 to \$14 999	13	13
\$15 000 to \$24 999	81	81
\$25 000 to \$34 999	46	46
\$35 000 to \$49 999	28	28
\$50 000 to \$74 999	17	17
\$75 000 to \$99 999	—	—
\$100 000 or more	8	8
Median (dollars)	22 500	22 500
Mean (dollars)	27 755	27 755
Families	129	129
Median income (dollars)	31 458	31 458
Per capita income (dollars)	8 783	8 783
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	218	218
With earnings	196	196
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 651	28 651
With Social Security income	32	32
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 170	9 170
With public assistance income	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	33 840	33 840
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 650	40 650
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 064	40 064
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 026	44 026
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 554	15 554
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 424	23 424
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	129	129
Householder worked in 1989	107	107
With related children under 18 years	99	99
With related children under 5 years	42	42
Married-couple families	96	96
Householder worked in 1989	80	80
With related children under 18 years	79	79
With related children under 5 years	34	34
Female householder, no husband present	29	29
Householder worked in 1989	23	23
With related children under 18 years	16	16
With related children under 5 years	6	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	172	172
Nonfamily householder	89	89
65 years and over	2	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	704	704
Persons under 18 years	283	283
Related children under 18 years	275	275
Related children 5 to 17 years	167	167
Persons 65 years and over	20	20
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	6	6
Percent below poverty level	4.7	4.7
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	6	6
With related children under 5 years	6	6
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	6	6
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	6	6
With related children under 5 years	6	6
Unrelated individuals	54	54
Nonfamily householder	19	19
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	130	130
Percent below poverty level	18.5	18.5
Persons under 18 years	70	70
Related children under 18 years	62	62
Related children 5 to 17 years	33	33
Persons 65 years and over	6	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	54	54
Persons below 25 percent of poverty level	158	158

Table 30. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	86 130	86 130
Native	85 359	85 359
Foreign born	771	771
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	67	67
Persons 5 years and over	81 182	81 182
Speak a language other than English	2 296	2 296
Do not speak English "very well"	758	758
In linguistically isolated households	160	160
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	18 863	18 863
Preprimary school	1 108	1 108
Public school	643	643
Elementary or high school	11 898	11 898
Public school	11 001	11 001
College	5 857	5 857
Public college	3 099	3 099
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	58 771	58 771
Less than 9th grade	6 986	6 986
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 000	10 000
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17 566	17 566
Some college, no degree	9 899	9 899
Associate degree	4 495	4 495
Bachelor's degree	7 278	7 278
Graduate or professional degree	2 547	2 547
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.1	71.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.7	16.7
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 071	1 071
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	81 182	81 182
Some house	48 973	48 973
Different house in United States	32 012	32 012
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	7 551	7 551
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 332	10 332
Different MSA/PMSA	10 508	10 508
Not in on MSA/PMSA	3 621	3 621
Abroad	197	197
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	45 400	45 400
Car, truck, or van	43 377	43 377
Drove alone	37 572	37 572
Carpooled	5 805	5 805
Public transportation	103	103
Other means	1 088	1 088
Worked at home	832	832
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.5	18.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	35 923	35 923
Central city	21 665	21 665
Outside central city	14 258	14 258
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	9 477	9 477
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	70 497	70 497
In labor force	47 562	47 562
Employed	46 295	46 295
Unemployed	1 236	1 236
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	2.6
Females 16 years and over	37 491	37 491
Employed	22 028	22 028
Unemployed	644	644
With own children under 6 years	4 510	4 510
In labor force	3 159	3 159
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 739	5 739
In labor force	4 773	4 773
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 012	5 012
Not enrolled in school	1 199	1 199
Unemployed or not in labor force	316	316
Not high school graduate	522	522
Employed	318	318
Unemployed	53	53
Not in labor force	151	151
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	52 426	52 426
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	42 975	42 975
50 to 52 weeks	32 602	32 602
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	56 546	56 546
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 062	2 062
With a mobility limitation	1 066	1 066
In labor force	244	244
With a self-care limitation	1 379	1 379
With a work disability	4 324	4 324
In labor force	1 870	1 870
Prevented from working	1 988	1 988
No work disability	52 222	52 222
In labor force	43 560	43 560
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 004	13 004
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 690	2 690
With a mobility limitation	2 165	2 165
With a self-care limitation	1 474	1 474

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	46 295	46 295
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 286	5 286
Professional specialty occupations	4 926	4 926
Technicians and related support occupations	1 594	1 594
Sales occupations	5 669	5 669
Administrative support occupations including clerical	7 640	7 640
Private household occupations	67	67
Protective service occupations	492	492
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 298	3 298
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	743	743
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 348	7 348
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 793	5 793
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 575	1 575
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 864	1 864
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	34 871	34 871
Less than \$5 000	1 539	1 539
\$5 000 to \$9 999	3 177	3 177
\$10 000 to \$14 999	3 327	3 327
\$15 000 to \$24 999	6 742	6 742
\$25 000 to \$34 999	6 228	6 228
\$35 000 to \$49 999	6 829	6 829
\$50 000 to \$74 999	4 825	4 825
\$75 000 to \$99 999	1 291	1 291
\$100 000 or more	913	913
Median (dollars)	29 371	29 371
Mean (dollars)	35 545	35 545
Families	25 170	25 170
Median income (dollars)	35 194	35 194
Per capita income (dollars)	14 484	14 484
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	34 871	34 871
With earnings	28 460	28 460
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 369	35 369
With Social Security income	10 952	10 952
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 825	7 825
With public assistance income	1 103	1 103
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 423	3 423
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	41 958	41 958
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 801	41 801
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 925	44 925
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 961	45 961
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 131	24 131
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 546	18 546
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All income levels in 1989		
Families	25 312	25 267
Householder worked in 1989	20 988	20 989
With related children under 18 years	11 245	11 246
With related children under 5 years	4 420	4 404
Married-couple families	21 178	21 139
Householder worked in 1989	17 752	17 760
With related children under 18 years	9 167	9 168
With related children under 5 years	3 738	3 718
Female householder, no husband present	3 350	3 335
Householder worked in 1989	2 551	2 575
With related children under 18 years	1 800	1 791
With related children under 5 years	579	583
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	11 287	11 303
Nonfamily householder	9 581	9 591
65 years and over	4 017	4 048
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	83 400	83 371
Persons under 18 years	17 595	17 603
Related children under 18 years	17 527	17 527
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 605	12 605
Persons 65 years and over	12 609	12 599
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	1 123	1 110
Percent below poverty level	4.5	4.4
Householder worked in 1989	616	610
With related children under 18 years	737	736
With related children under 5 years	424	419
Married-couple families	576	571
Householder worked in 1989	304	299
With related children under 18 years	288	283
With related children under 5 years	180	175
Female householder, no husband present	482	474
Householder worked in 1989	272	271
With related children under 18 years	392	396
With related children under 5 years	223	223
Unrelated individuals	2 619	2 658
Nonfamily householder	2 035	2 068
65 years and over	1 370	1 366
Persons	5 398	5 424
Percent below poverty level	6.5	6.5
Persons under 18 years	1 078	1 078
Related children under 18 years	1 036	1 036
Related children 5 to 17 years	649	649
Persons 65 years and over	1 708	1 704
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 781	1 809
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 311	8 386

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207
All housing units	45 312	45 312	17 718	4 517	1 910	2 733	2 127	2 245	2 449	3 438
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 134	1 134	290	149	6	30	13	30	39	113
1985 to 1988	5 240	5 240	1 573	418	99	296	167	236	121	622
1980 to 1984	4 151	4 151	1 118	324	112	150	94	291	176	253
1970 to 1979	8 638	8 638	2 867	940	92	634	377	290	387	845
1960 to 1969	7 319	7 319	3 071	696	182	648	349	366	706	636
1950 to 1959	7 710	7 710	3 822	865	320	648	543	353	567	680
1940 to 1949	5 050	5 050	2 365	518	461	189	396	276	329	165
1939 or earlier	6 070	6 070	2 612	607	638	138	188	403	124	124
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	100	100	63	8	5	—	—	—	—	27
1 bedroom	3 654	3 654	2 108	539	363	243	143	159	42	379
2 bedrooms	17 222	17 222	6 678	1 854	867	1 088	1 039	1 043	601	1 305
3 bedrooms	19 665	19 665	6 873	1 725	533	1 283	854	845	978	1 572
4 bedrooms	3 890	3 890	1 706	320	118	104	97	169	709	147
5 or more bedrooms	781	781	290	71	24	15	—	29	119	8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	213	213	188	—	—	9	—	—	126	27
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	217	217	182	—	—	27	—	—	69	32
Vacant condominium housing units	21	21	11	—	—	4	—	—	7	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	44 887	44 887	17 653	4 493	1 906	2 733	2 103	2 192	2 430	3 438
Source of water, public system or private company	30 379	30 379	17 207	4 282	1 910	2 584	1 926	1 650	2 434	3 169
Sewage disposal, public sewer	27 899	27 899	16 914	4 230	1 876	2 446	1 768	1 460	2 381	3 006
Locking complete plumbing facilities	536	536	57	7	4	2	46	46	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	265	265	28	2	4	2	17	27	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	208	208	29	5	—	—	29	8	—	—
Occupied housing units	42 652	42 652	16 654	4 290	1 757	2 556	2 002	2 124	2 343	3 179
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	15 946	15 946	9 506	2 217	1 224	1 120	912	806	1 670	1 147
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 006	4 006	352	152	21	91	156	194	17	35
Electricity	12 543	12 543	4 256	1 298	238	820	335	489	348	1 475
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7 552	7 552	2 240	501	242	466	527	520	269	420
All other fuels	2 541	2 541	269	109	32	59	72	115	27	90
No fuel used	64	64	31	13	—	—	—	—	12	12
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 500	3 500	1 653	574	238	306	304	164	74	109
1	12 732	12 732	5 873	1 482	697	944	694	702	633	1 218
2	16 101	16 101	6 023	1 484	573	911	612	771	1 074	1 207
3 or more	10 319	10 319	3 105	750	249	395	392	487	562	645
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	30 702	30 702	10 279	2 613	934	1 745	1 255	1 564	2 021	1 793
1989 to March 1990	2 255	2 255	688	212	25	141	58	138	171	142
1985 to 1988	6 643	6 643	1 873	456	136	373	142	300	446	327
1980 to 1984	3 987	3 987	1 189	304	81	142	153	219	318	161
1970 to 1979	6 981	6 981	2 344	654	173	468	323	381	410	471
1969 or earlier	10 836	10 836	4 185	987	519	621	579	526	676	692
Renter-occupied housing units	11 950	11 950	6 375	1 677	823	811	747	560	322	1 386
1989 to March 1990	4 783	4 783	2 704	596	285	303	252	191	104	820
1985 to 1988	4 059	4 059	2 175	543	340	303	278	182	82	420
1980 to 1984	1 538	1 538	717	254	62	81	116	106	71	74
1970 to 1979	986	986	537	171	92	105	71	67	44	72
1969 or earlier	584	584	242	113	44	19	30	14	21	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	2 220	2 220	820	237	113	148	223	189	—	49
Householder 65 years and over	10 311	10 311	4 468	1 197	532	843	371	493	657	732
Owner-occupied housing units	8 494	8 494	3 465	858	344	623	294	449	601	660
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	215	215	24	5	—	—	6	13	—	—
No telephone in unit	239	239	94	12	15	10	51	21	—	8
No vehicle available	1 872	1 872	849	316	155	171	97	94	52	59
Complete plumbing facilities	42 179	42 179	16 597	4 283	1 753	2 554	1 956	2 089	2 343	3 179
1.00 or less persons per room	41 437	41 437	16 298	4 221	1 712	2 468	1 877	2 063	2 336	3 170
1.01 or more persons per room	742	742	299	62	41	86	79	26	7	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	473	473	57	7	4	2	46	35	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	444	444	57	7	4	2	46	27	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 253	37 253	40 904	34 197	25 826	31 453	25 954	31 475	64 034	39 123
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 859	21 859	22 399	19 775	19 113	19 202	16 177	19 370	32 396	30 278
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 725	4 725	1 908	682	279	366	381	269	64	114
Owner-occupied housing units	2 151	2 151	515	231	71	112	148	145	35	53
Renter-occupied housing units	2 574	2 574	1 393	451	208	254	233	124	29	61

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County—Con.					Burlington city, Alamance County				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)
All housing units.....	3 121	1 762	2 048	2 017	2 160	311	1 701	1 879	2 097	1 496
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	57	104	11	48	140	—	22	6	10	13
1985 to 1988.....	112	198	192	377	417	—	58	86	228	156
1980 to 1984.....	164	135	175	250	327	—	50	112	91	85
1970 to 1979.....	437	391	512	299	418	32	179	92	445	265
1960 to 1969.....	559	319	404	374	290	4	76	182	537	256
1950 to 1959.....	790	200	486	298	222	30	325	320	578	445
1940 to 1949.....	546	279	137	199	148	64	386	461	155	162
1939 or earlier.....	456	136	131	172	198	181	605	620	53	114
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	6	—	15	2	—	25	—	5	—	—
1 bedroom.....	423	116	128	75	142	171	285	363	230	128
2 bedrooms.....	1 417	655	603	857	529	45	644	843	725	639
3 bedrooms.....	1 117	741	1 065	983	995	51	497	526	1 053	645
4 bedrooms.....	154	229	206	92	418	12	178	118	87	84
5 or more bedrooms.....	4	21	31	8	76	7	97	24	2	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	9	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	38	—	—	—	10	—	16	—	27	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	3 108	1 762	2 028	1 989	2 143	305	1 693	1 875	2 097	1 489
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 844	1 224	1 415	1 511	1 524	311	1 701	1 879	2 068	1 480
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 905	1 275	1 391	1 317	1 446	311	1 701	1 852	2 033	1 496
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	10	15	44	—	—	4	—	29
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	2	10	29	—	—	4	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	8	3	5	—	—	—	—	29
Occupied housing units.....	2 959	1 704	1 972	1 901	2 075	284	1 594	1 730	1 992	1 415
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 628	666	820	628	896	163	1 080	1 215	1 033	823
Bottled tank, or LP gas.....	68	187	161	159	139	8	18	7	53	77
Electricity.....	738	582	654	645	691	91	314	238	634	221
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	485	204	295	342	260	15	175	238	228	267
All other fuels.....	40	60	27	127	89	7	—	32	44	27
No fuel used.....	—	5	15	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	400	68	191	96	144	132	130	224	253	217
1.....	930	591	503	650	449	96	760	693	697	483
2.....	1 138	653	757	729	862	56	433	564	718	400
3 or more.....	491	392	521	426	620	—	271	249	324	315
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 578	1 348	1 406	1 558	1 644	49	905	927	1 330	825
1989 to March 1990.....	126	138	53	144	164	—	30	25	89	31
1985 to 1988.....	215	345	227	436	543	—	168	136	311	94
1980 to 1984.....	153	188	139	238	229	13	120	81	66	117
1970 to 1979.....	275	295	448	258	315	—	202	173	367	239
1969 or earlier.....	809	382	539	482	393	36	385	512	497	344
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 381	356	566	343	431	235	689	803	662	590
1989 to March 1990.....	650	138	180	90	270	36	266	274	246	192
1985 to 1988.....	400	125	155	165	114	102	260	331	254	230
1980 to 1984.....	179	33	96	30	23	97	44	62	58	85
1970 to 1979.....	75	49	82	19	24	—	56	92	93	62
1969 or earlier.....	77	11	53	39	—	—	63	44	11	21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	245	51	70	166	58	22	94	102	106	151
Householder 65 years and over.....	778	377	506	376	412	127	523	525	692	215
Owner-occupied housing units.....	580	329	402	336	325	36	428	337	479	156
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	12	—	10	3	29	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	186	35	103	59	67	83	42	148	150	42
No vehicle available.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 959	1 704	1 962	1 888	2 041	284	1 594	1 726	1 992	1 386
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 893	1 687	1 948	1 839	2 033	284	1 565	1 685	1 940	1 317
1.01 or more persons per room.....	66	17	14	49	8	—	29	41	52	69
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	10	13	34	—	—	4	—	29
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	10	10	34	—	—	4	—	29
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 480	41 109	37 884	29 448	53 778	21 564	49 908	25 952	33 334	27 337
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 849	22 799	22 302	21 188	25 088	16 208	21 659	18 763	19 827	15 796
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	499	143	238	219	178	90	139	279	285	264
Owner-occupied housing units.....	106	81	87	169	64	—	38	71	69	70
Renter-occupied housing units.....	393	62	151	50	114	90	101	208	216	194

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Alamance County—Con.						Graham city, Alamance County			
	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210
All housing units -----	1 180	2 399	3 376	2 886	143	250	31	203	1 301	1 572
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	30	39	113	57	—	—	—	20	90	35
1985 to 1988 -----	109	121	616	105	12	82	13	18	144	120
1980 to 1984 -----	227	166	240	113	4	30	—	12	69	125
1970 to 1979 -----	172	387	837	338	51	69	—	83	285	249
1960 to 1969 -----	131	669	622	511	49	34	—	8	233	169
1950 to 1959 -----	107	564	672	764	6	11	—	39	156	275
1940 to 1949 -----	87	329	165	546	10	—	—	13	221	213
1939 or earlier -----	317	124	111	452	11	24	18	10	103	386
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	—	—	27	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	109	42	379	401	—	—	—	3	100	338
2 bedrooms -----	509	601	1 278	1 316	62	16	24	113	531	715
3 bedrooms -----	460	953	1 545	1 014	55	74	7	84	502	434
4 bedrooms -----	89	684	139	149	26	140	—	3	153	53
5 or more bedrooms -----	13	119	8	—	—	20	—	—	15	32
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	126	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	69	32	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 172	2 380	3 376	2 873	143	250	31	203	1 301	1 556
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 180	2 384	3 156	2 829	19	200	31	189	1 124	1 566
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 139	2 341	2 993	2 820	34	194	24	170	1 126	1 553
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	—	—	—	—	16	—	2	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	—	—	—	—	16	—	2	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units -----	1 122	2 293	3 117	2 724	133	250	27	183	1 253	1 473
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	602	1 650	1 147	1 628	15	150	9	20	603	876
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	49	17	22	38	47	16	14	29	60	6
Electricity -----	248	343	1 461	616	35	55	—	59	402	421
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	207	244	400	422	31	13	4	73	141	132
All other fuels -----	16	27	75	20	5	16	—	2	42	38
No fuel used -----	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	99	74	103	394	11	16	14	15	51	320
1 -----	418	630	1 198	852	46	—	4	100	475	526
2 -----	410	1 034	1 187	1 042	42	137	9	47	464	456
3 or more -----	195	555	629	436	34	97	—	21	263	171
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.4	.8	1.4	1.8	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	775	1 974	1 751	1 404	103	236	7	125	955	675
1989 to March 1990 -----	87	171	142	113	—	—	—	37	118	31
1985 to 1988 -----	131	425	313	140	24	131	—	12	237	84
1980 to 1984 -----	138	318	161	130	18	27	—	26	131	78
1970 to 1979 -----	182	403	456	250	23	49	—	32	208	115
1969 or earlier -----	237	657	679	771	38	29	7	18	261	367
Renter-occupied housing units -----	347	319	1 366	1 320	30	14	20	58	298	798
1989 to March 1990 -----	121	104	820	625	14	6	11	23	100	308
1985 to 1988 -----	135	82	400	371	10	—	9	16	111	270
1980 to 1984 -----	57	68	74	172	—	—	—	11	33	119
1970 to 1979 -----	29	44	72	75	6	—	—	8	43	48
1969 or earlier -----	5	21	—	77	—	—	—	—	11	53
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	86	—	36	198	9	16	11	15	27	123
Householder 65 years and over -----	244	638	719	734	22	29	7	43	301	497
Owner-occupied housing units -----	213	582	647	536	22	29	7	41	253	293
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	8	12	—	16	—	—	—	6
No vehicle available -----	66	52	59	186	5	16	7	7	24	183
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 114	2 293	3 117	2 724	133	234	27	181	1 253	1 473
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 096	2 286	3 108	2 658	133	226	27	175	1 244	1 440
1.01 or more persons per room -----	18	7	9	66	—	8	—	6	9	33
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	—	—	—	—	16	—	2	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	8	—	—	—	—	16	—	2	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	33 008	64 043	39 167	28 207	42 457	79 358	9 120	20 591	37 764	27 182
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 983	32 475	30 534	20 364	8 624	78 427	33 165	13 540	24 247	16 231
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	170	64	114	483	20	—	—	34	117	330
Owner-occupied housing units -----	74	35	53	100	5	—	—	18	70	72
Renter-occupied housing units -----	96	29	61	383	15	—	—	16	47	258

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Graham City, Alamance County—Con.		Remainder of Alamance County							
	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 410	—	433	631	1 065	50	62	235	318	638
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	7
1985 to 1988.....	123	—	50	11	127	—	6	7	42	69
1980 to 1984.....	118	—	47	9	64	10	13	51	62	57
1970 to 1979.....	323	—	106	112	118	—	8	99	55	189
1960 to 1969.....	286	—	103	93	235	37	14	43	37	118
1950 to 1959.....	395	—	31	98	246	3	8	26	38	91
1940 to 1949.....	71	—	21	234	189	—	—	—	48	66
1939 or earlier.....	90	—	75	74	86	—	13	4	22	41
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1 bedroom.....	98	—	10	15	50	—	—	22	16	30
2 bedrooms.....	471	—	250	400	534	—	27	101	62	132
3 bedrooms.....	698	—	146	209	385	25	27	103	184	367
4 bedrooms.....	111	—	14	7	80	25	8	5	50	95
5 or more bedrooms.....	24	—	13	—	16	—	—	4	6	7
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 402	—	433	614	1 020	50	62	235	318	626
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 372	—	327	446	470	50	13	15	81	43
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 357	—	243	272	321	40	13	85	115	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	—	—	17	38	—	—	—	—	5
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	17	19	—	—	—	—	2
Renter-occupied housing units.....	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	3
Occupied housing units.....	1 354	—	381	587	1 002	50	62	235	318	618
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	709	—	67	89	204	20	—	—	48	111
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	43	—	9	79	145	—	13	30	80	118
Electricity.....	416	—	127	114	241	5	14	122	145	238
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	151	—	165	260	313	25	20	63	32	144
All other fuels.....	27	—	13	45	99	—	15	20	13	—
No fuel used.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	174	—	38	87	65	—	6	6	6	17
1.....	377	—	147	211	284	3	20	78	70	126
2.....	508	—	146	212	361	40	20	96	147	249
3 or more.....	295	—	50	77	292	7	16	55	95	226
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	—	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	851	—	290	430	789	47	42	174	290	555
1989 to March 1990.....	26	—	15	27	51	—	—	13	20	27
1985 to 1988.....	123	—	50	48	169	21	14	75	84	104
1980 to 1984.....	69	—	50	36	81	—	—	23	39	70
1970 to 1979.....	299	—	69	84	199	7	15	25	64	149
1969 or earlier.....	334	—	106	235	289	19	13	38	83	205
Renter-occupied housing units.....	503	—	91	157	213	3	20	61	28	63
1989 to March 1990.....	154	—	34	60	70	—	—	25	24	26
1985 to 1988.....	137	—	33	48	47	—	20	29	4	18
1980 to 1984.....	91	—	12	31	49	3	—	7	—	5
1970 to 1979.....	72	—	4	9	38	—	—	—	—	10
1969 or earlier.....	49	—	8	9	9	—	—	—	—	4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	61	—	27	72	103	—	13	47	15	9
Householder 65 years and over.....	349	—	108	156	249	19	13	44	54	157
Owner-occupied housing units.....	264	—	103	138	236	19	13	44	54	138
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	5
No telephone in unit.....	6	—	3	15	21	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	95	—	14	55	28	—	—	—	6	8
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 349	—	381	570	975	50	62	235	318	613
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 335	—	353	560	967	50	62	235	310	613
1.01 or more persons per room.....	14	—	28	10	8	—	—	—	8	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	—	—	17	27	—	—	—	—	5
1.00 or less persons per room.....	5	—	—	17	19	—	—	—	—	5
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	37 964	—	27 512	23 299	29 969	63 641	37 271	30 683	51 646	37 763
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 932	—	18 264	17 608	21 629	24 000	12 802	31 336	22 571	17 273
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	201	—	47	117	99	—	—	16	6	37
Owner-occupied housing units.....	71	—	25	78	71	—	—	6	6	16
Renter-occupied housing units.....	130	—	22	39	28	—	—	10	—	21

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County—Con.									
	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
All housing units	2 017	3 685	1 326	965	1 376	1 675	1 910	2 697	2 145	1 649
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	48	133	26	28	60	78	140	70	70	21
1985 to 1988	377	636	118	132	115	329	335	317	312	266
1980 to 1984	250	507	229	68	99	185	297	305	244	212
1970 to 1979	299	916	351	205	381	274	349	583	415	371
1960 to 1969	374	466	268	166	210	276	256	439	298	114
1950 to 1959	298	602	141	127	186	173	211	332	229	183
1940 to 1949	199	224	74	70	100	153	148	246	213	182
1939 or earlier	172	401	119	169	225	207	174	405	364	300
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	2	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	6
1 bedroom	75	236	51	21	42	94	142	106	43	54
2 bedrooms	857	1 426	429	354	278	813	513	1 012	839	663
3 bedrooms	983	1 869	711	506	879	635	921	1 297	1 041	779
4 bedrooms	92	322	130	78	142	90	278	189	135	124
5 or more bedrooms	8	32	5	6	30	34	56	93	87	23
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	16	10	—	—	9
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 989	3 858	1 268	949	1 336	1 653	1 893	2 663	2 140	1 634
Source of water, public system or private company	1 511	2 935	162	10	6	755	1 324	118	88	536
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 317	1 858	22	33	6	574	1 252	26	88	456
Locking complete plumbing facilities	15	82	85	7	40	25	28	68	53	9
Owner-occupied housing units	10	60	20	—	25	5	13	34	30	—
Renter-occupied housing units	3	15	65	4	15	16	5	24	16	—
Occupied housing units	1 901	3 653	1 264	878	1 264	1 587	1 825	2 535	1 999	1 549
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	628	1 556	33	54	6	243	746	40	29	349
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	159	293	293	202	399	249	123	557	530	223
Electricity	645	1 115	365	215	368	667	636	738	698	536
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	342	448	402	279	348	354	247	658	425	286
All other fuels	127	241	171	128	143	74	73	542	317	142
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	96	212	124	36	77	62	128	145	59	109
1	650	945	242	175	213	444	449	469	456	395
2	729	1 523	439	315	478	571	725	1 065	881	597
3 or more	426	973	459	352	496	510	523	856	603	448
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 558	2 780	1 076	729	1 116	1 301	1 408	2 200	1 733	1 292
1989 to March 1990	144	192	44	33	97	130	164	161	122	115
1985 to 1988	436	809	195	164	190	293	412	499	438	313
1980 to 1984	238	340	239	83	158	193	202	292	267	183
1970 to 1979	258	683	280	169	388	239	266	471	368	249
1969 or earlier	482	756	318	280	283	446	364	777	538	432
Renter-occupied housing units	343	873	188	149	148	286	417	335	266	257
1989 to March 1990	90	408	33	24	28	125	264	91	88	93
1985 to 1988	165	260	77	72	57	102	114	110	113	72
1980 to 1984	30	145	30	33	47	15	23	64	31	42
1970 to 1979	19	309	30	16	8	14	16	34	18	32
1969 or earlier	39	30	18	4	8	30	—	36	16	18
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	166	259	38	42	23	87	42	110	56	54
Householder 65 years and over	376	594	355	204	244	369	383	584	375	362
Owner-occupied housing units	336	489	324	163	244	338	296	537	355	344
Locking complete plumbing facilities	3	18	30	4	19	13	13	46	24	—
No telephone in unit	4	36	—	11	—	17	5	14	—	7
No vehicle available	59	122	58	26	54	39	51	87	31	69
Complete plumbing facilities	1 888	3 578	1 179	874	1 224	1 566	1 807	2 477	1 953	1 549
1.00 or less persons per room	1 839	3 505	1 153	868	1 207	1 532	1 807	2 417	1 923	1 517
1.01 or more persons per room	49	73	26	6	17	34	—	60	30	32
Locking complete plumbing facilities	13	75	85	4	40	21	18	58	46	—
1.00 or less persons per room	10	67	81	4	40	21	18	52	46	—
1.01 or more persons per room	3	8	4	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 448	34 076	41 294	35 310	35 088	34 446	49 490	35 003	33 588	36 214
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 188	19 571	19 600	22 003	28 822	19 716	23 297	22 211	28 381	24 671
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	219	459	133	65	101	180	178	164	165	149
Owner-occupied housing units	169	293	79	39	93	99	64	121	124	122
Renter-occupied housing units	50	166	54	26	8	81	114	43	41	27

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 833	22 833	9 130	2 225	880	1 335	1 016	1 304	1 846	1 618
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	13 054	13 054	5 165	1 204	401	695	503	688	1 181	976
Less than \$300	786	786	328	107	63	32	43	103	—	55
\$300 to \$399	1 444	1 444	528	111	28	106	69	75	55	64
\$400 to \$499	1 856	1 856	682	185	96	71	76	124	101	141
\$500 to \$599	1 944	1 944	758	139	105	173	147	63	93	74
\$600 to \$799	3 391	3 391	1 330	377	91	207	123	150	227	342
\$800 to \$999	1 871	1 871	776	165	18	90	45	97	246	198
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 355	1 355	527	108	—	16	—	76	279	102
\$1,500 to \$1,999	257	257	133	12	—	—	—	—	106	—
\$2,000 or more	150	150	103	—	—	—	—	—	74	—
Median (dollars)	628	628	641	631	513	581	533	564	884	671
Not mortgaged	9 779	9 779	3 965	1 021	479	640	513	616	665	642
Less than \$100	517	517	89	26	17	8	11	26	—	16
\$100 to \$199	5 712	5 712	2 124	621	382	360	313	425	135	307
\$200 to \$299	2 935	2 935	1 381	329	80	255	166	141	310	298
\$300 to \$399	389	389	209	30	—	17	23	16	104	15
\$400 to \$499	135	135	94	8	—	—	—	—	61	6
\$500 or more	91	91	68	7	—	—	—	8	55	—
Median (dollars)	180	180	192	180	166	191	180	163	271	200
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	6 168	6 168	2 473	656	336	369	458	479	210	348
Less than 20 percent	2 584	2 584	998	297	145	150	193	214	76	158
20 to 24 percent	694	694	270	83	33	37	36	56	8	45
25 to 29 percent	750	750	332	91	41	36	49	88	34	29
30 to 34 percent	380	380	148	50	22	35	—	31	30	18
35 percent or more	1 657	1 657	704	127	95	101	172	85	62	92
Not computed	103	103	21	8	—	10	8	5	—	6
Median	23.2	23.2	24.2	21.6	23.5	24.0	24.4	22.1	28.1	21.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 787	5 787	2 271	652	312	366	282	308	306	401
Less than 20 percent	3 449	3 449	1 396	400	202	244	140	234	175	250
20 to 24 percent	764	764	285	77	45	40	33	21	13	65
25 to 29 percent	523	523	191	84	38	24	19	16	32	34
30 to 34 percent	508	508	198	26	16	33	38	—	38	23
35 percent or more	543	543	201	65	11	25	52	37	48	29
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.1	16.1	14.8	15.0	12.5	13.3	20.2	14.5	17.8	15.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 076	5 076	1 921	446	155	305	160	297	276	421
Less than 20 percent	3 578	3 578	1 359	309	124	242	141	193	196	263
20 to 24 percent	746	746	273	71	31	38	—	46	26	77
25 to 29 percent	420	420	184	37	—	10	9	28	9	81
30 to 34 percent	209	209	48	29	—	15	20	23	—	—
35 percent or more	123	123	57	—	—	—	—	7	45	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.7	15.7	16.2	16.2	10.4	13.4	13.3	16.3	15.7	18.1
\$50,000 or more	5 802	5 802	2 465	471	77	295	116	220	1 054	448
Less than 20 percent	4 839	4 839	2 029	434	77	273	116	191	790	403
20 to 24 percent	546	546	198	31	—	13	—	19	107	21
25 to 29 percent	271	271	154	6	—	9	—	10	100	24
30 to 34 percent	59	59	44	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
35 percent or more	80	80	40	—	—	—	—	—	33	—
Not computed	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.0	12.0	11.5	12.2	10.9	10.0	10.0	12.6	13.4	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 591	11 591	6 352	1 673	823	811	747	549	322	1 386
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	320	320	176	77	52	34	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	980	980	553	193	85	102	109	74	—	—
\$200 to \$299	1 586	1 586	769	261	145	61	135	89	47	7
\$300 to \$399	3 186	3 186	1 695	496	228	151	224	178	95	301
\$400 to \$499	2 583	2 583	1 533	377	169	231	174	104	50	494
\$500 to \$599	1 317	1 317	908	123	90	90	50	47	42	339
\$600 to \$749	671	671	365	53	18	51	21	10	22	181
\$750 to \$999	113	113	99	6	—	32	—	7	19	35
\$1,000 or more	55	55	45	—	15	19	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	780	780	209	87	21	40	34	40	47	29
Median (dollars)	380	380	393	364	347	423	345	356	396	480
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	3 010	3 010	1 612	547	262	276	209	143	57	100
Less than 20 percent	129	129	66	17	17	—	—	10	—	—
20 to 24 percent	255	255	136	54	16	35	14	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	185	185	112	48	28	27	6	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent	256	256	132	90	15	36	16	16	—	—
35 percent or more	1 809	1 809	1 026	290	179	138	164	76	39	100
Not computed	376	376	140	48	7	40	9	15	18	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	42.4	46.2	45.6	50.0+	37.5	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 179	3 179	1 685	473	179	243	319	158	79	325
Less than 20 percent	312	312	147	66	31	2	62	15	—	—
20 to 24 percent	554	554	270	79	27	29	87	24	25	13
25 to 29 percent	564	564	312	88	36	47	41	24	15	71
30 to 34 percent	500	500	326	70	31	70	19	15	—	60
35 percent or more	1 015	1 015	591	150	49	93	100	55	32	170
Not computed	234	234	39	20	5	2	10	25	7	11
Median	30.4	30.4	31.4	29.6	29.0	33.0	25.7	31.2	28.7	36.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 481	3 481	1 984	371	298	174	176	175	112	567
Less than 20 percent	1 792	1 792	889	199	179	64	87	102	52	186
20 to 24 percent	938	938	602	117	62	52	38	40	27	225
25 to 29 percent	465	465	329	36	48	18	36	33	15	92
30 to 34 percent	89	89	58	7	—	12	—	—	5	28
35 percent or more	40	40	35	—	—	17	—	—	—	18
Not computed	157	157	71	12	9	11	15	—	13	18
Median	19.4	19.4	20.6	19.1	18.3	21.7	19.4	18.7	19.7	22.0
\$35,000 or more	1 921	1 921	1 071	282	84	118	43	73	74	394
Less than 20 percent	1 715	1 715	987	240	78	97	43	66	65	363
20 to 24 percent	85	85	52	16	6	9	—	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent	24	24	16	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	97	97	16	26	—	3	—	—	9	—
Median	12.9	12.9	13.6	11.9	14.4	13.4	12.3	12.6	12.5	14.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County—Con.					Burlington city, Alamance County				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 211	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.01	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 293	1 025	1 245	884	1 342	49	835	873	1 160	634
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	636	581	766	524	917	18	414	401	638	408
Less than \$300	75	23	49	37	23	—	—	63	32	37
\$300 to \$399	121	31	98	70	42	5	33	28	104	69
\$400 to \$499	88	56	146	103	45	6	62	96	68	66
\$500 to \$599	126	83	87	73	113	7	62	105	164	106
\$600 to \$799	188	175	230	172	204	—	102	91	185	93
\$800 to \$999	21	102	96	49	107	—	102	18	80	37
\$1,000 to \$1,499	17	93	50	20	285	—	31	—	5	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	18	10	—	59	—	14	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	39	—	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	529	704	604	582	866	483	681	513	572	521
Not mortgaged	657	444	479	360	425	31	421	472	522	226
Less than \$100	23	26	20	37	6	—	12	17	—	—
\$100 to \$199	419	267	273	219	205	18	227	375	289	121
\$200 to \$299	215	129	166	95	123	7	145	80	218	91
\$300 to \$399	—	22	13	2	56	6	32	—	15	14
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	7	27	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	7	—	8	—	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	178	177	181	172	201	189	190	166	194	194
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	478	224	278	293	204	17	270	329	319	258
Less than 20 percent	209	121	129	114	54	—	111	145	122	88
20 to 24 percent	68	9	37	27	23	—	43	26	29	28
25 to 29 percent	75	14	24	25	42	6	45	41	30	22
30 to 34 percent	15	25	10	4	8	—	18	22	31	—
35 percent or more	111	47	78	115	52	11	53	95	97	120
Not computed	—	8	—	8	25	—	—	—	10	—
Median	22.2	18.8	21.4	25.3	26.5	44.2	22.8	23.8	25.6	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	370	251	361	279	223	25	195	312	306	180
Less than 20 percent	222	146	209	115	110	25	128	202	200	76
20 to 24 percent	71	34	51	46	41	—	12	45	38	15
25 to 29 percent	25	22	76	45	12	—	22	38	21	19
30 to 34 percent	39	5	15	46	51	—	22	16	33	18
35 percent or more	13	44	10	27	9	—	11	11	14	52
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.8	16.9	15.5	22.7	20.2	10.4	12.4	12.5	14.0	24.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	274	231	286	202	290	7	165	155	276	126
Less than 20 percent	211	182	178	170	144	7	97	124	219	107
20 to 24 percent	63	22	45	30	53	—	25	31	32	—
25 to 29 percent	—	8	38	—	52	—	38	—	10	9
30 to 34 percent	—	19	20	2	27	—	—	—	15	10
35 percent or more	—	—	5	—	14	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.9	16.1	16.8	11.8	20.1	17.5	17.9	10.4	14.1	14.5
\$50,000 or more	171	319	320	110	625	—	205	77	259	70
Less than 20 percent	160	284	300	99	362	—	171	77	246	70
20 to 24 percent	11	29	12	11	148	—	15	—	13	—
25 to 29 percent	—	6	8	—	85	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	15	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	15	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	12.6	12.2	12.8	16.6	—	11.0	10.9	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 364	348	561	332	423	235	689	803	662	590
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	74	—	41	—	—	16	—	52	34	—
\$100 to \$199	124	6	42	35	29	67	5	85	100	109
\$200 to \$299	233	83	125	38	9	52	11	145	57	77
\$300 to \$399	360	128	109	112	80	66	308	217	94	184
\$400 to \$499	320	67	138	74	73	23	87	160	194	149
\$500 to \$599	176	20	52	40	69	—	112	90	70	40
\$600 to \$749	44	22	19	3	133	11	22	18	46	11
\$750 to \$999	—	6	—	8	—	—	6	—	32	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	10	6	—	5	15	19	—
No cash rent	33	16	35	12	24	—	33	21	16	20
Median (dollars)	373	365	374	348	522	224	373	346	425	355
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	417	87	167	63	156	115	133	262	230	170
Less than 20 percent	23	—	7	—	—	16	—	17	—	—
20 to 24 percent	36	—	12	2	5	24	—	16	35	14
25 to 29 percent	28	—	20	2	—	8	—	28	27	6
30 to 34 percent	34	—	49	—	13	15	—	15	36	16
35 percent or more	244	70	75	56	125	52	106	179	111	134
Not computed	52	17	4	3	13	—	27	7	21	—
Median	46.8	50.0+	34.3	50.0+	50.0+	33.2	50.0+	46.2	38.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	262	109	126	118	96	56	280	179	183	251
Less than 20 percent	—	27	27	9	5	19	40	31	—	53
20 to 24 percent	63	37	4	30	—	22	49	27	22	41
25 to 29 percent	68	6	18	20	—	7	34	36	37	34
30 to 34 percent	49	12	26	12	20	8	84	31	66	13
35 percent or more	82	22	48	43	71	—	67	49	58	100
Not computed	—	5	3	4	—	—	6	5	—	10
Median	30.0	23.4	32.4	29.5	49.0	22.0	30.8	29.0	32.5	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	444	54	166	100	70	34	185	287	143	134
Less than 20 percent	214	39	92	87	34	27	93	168	55	70
20 to 24 percent	133	11	41	8	23	—	63	62	35	33
25 to 29 percent	79	—	23	—	13	7	21	48	16	21
30 to 34 percent	8	4	3	—	—	—	8	—	9	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Not computed	10	—	7	5	—	—	—	9	11	10
Median	20.1	16.0	18.9	15.4	20.2	16.7	20.0	18.5	21.6	19.2
\$35,000 or more	241	98	102	51	101	30	91	75	106	35
Less than 20 percent	236	82	81	43	90	30	78	69	88	35
20 to 24 percent	—	16	—	—	—	—	6	6	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	21	—	11	—	7	—	—	—
Median	12.8	13.0	10.6	16.0	10.8	11.6	13.3	14.8	13.6	13.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington city, Alamance County—Con.						Graham city, Alamance County			
	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210
Specified owner-occupied housing units	687	1 799	1 596	1 222	87	188	7	47	752	654
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	399	1 160	954	593	46	134	—	11	418	294
Less than \$300	59	—	55	75	7	—	—	—	12	48
\$300 to \$399	49	55	64	114	7	—	—	—	20	36
\$400 to \$499	51	101	141	82	—	9	—	—	39	60
\$500 to \$599	24	93	66	117	5	9	—	2	65	30
\$600 to \$799	90	227	328	178	14	22	—	5	128	73
\$800 to \$999	59	246	198	14	13	9	—	2	78	41
\$1 000 to \$1 499	67	258	102	13	—	51	—	2	66	6
\$1 500 to \$1 999	—	106	—	—	—	13	—	—	10	—
\$2 000 or more	—	74	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	659	872	671	522	614	1 145	—	775	711	513
Not mortgaged	288	639	642	629	41	54	7	36	334	360
Less than \$100	21	—	16	23	—	—	—	—	7	6
\$100 to \$199	205	135	307	406	36	5	7	19	192	267
\$200 to \$299	45	284	298	200	5	8	—	15	113	79
\$300 to \$399	9	104	15	—	—	14	—	2	22	—
\$400 to \$499	—	61	6	—	—	27	—	—	—	8
\$500 or more	8	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	157	273	200	177	165	400	175	195	186	164
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20 000	232	205	348	478	17	—	7	29	182	285
Less than 20 percent	88	71	158	209	6	—	—	13	97	115
20 to 24 percent	23	8	45	68	—	—	7	6	9	50
25 to 29 percent	50	34	29	75	—	—	—	6	14	54
30 to 34 percent	14	30	18	15	—	—	—	—	25	22
35 percent or more	52	62	92	111	11	—	—	4	29	44
Not computed	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Median	25.2	28.5	21.4	22.2	45.0	—	22.5	21.3	19.0	22.7
\$20 000 to \$34 999	151	306	401	342	17	36	—	7	196	199
Less than 20 percent	115	175	250	200	12	13	—	5	110	142
20 to 24 percent	13	13	65	65	5	14	—	—	29	6
25 to 29 percent	—	32	34	25	—	—	—	—	22	7
30 to 34 percent	—	38	23	39	—	9	—	—	5	21
35 percent or more	23	48	29	13	—	—	—	2	30	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	17.8	15.6	14.9	12.5	21.8	—	13.1	17.8	12.6
\$35 000 to \$49 999	162	276	413	264	29	48	—	2	165	93
Less than 20 percent	81	196	263	211	29	25	—	—	122	59
20 to 24 percent	23	26	69	53	—	14	—	2	22	21
25 to 29 percent	28	9	81	—	—	9	—	—	8	10
30 to 34 percent	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3
35 percent or more	7	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.0	15.7	18.0	14.4	10.0	19.4	—	22.5	17.0	12.5
\$50 000 or more	142	1 012	434	138	24	104	—	9	209	77
Less than 20 percent	113	748	389	131	24	60	—	9	184	77
20 to 24 percent	19	107	21	7	—	16	—	—	19	—
25 to 29 percent	10	100	24	—	—	13	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	24	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.7	13.4	10.0	10.0	10.4	18.1	—	11.3	13.4	11.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	340	319	1 366	1 312	30	6	20	58	298	794
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	43
\$100 to \$199	63	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	6	145
\$200 to \$299	37	47	7	223	13	—	—	—	60	92
\$300 to \$399	91	95	301	328	11	—	11	28	111	249
\$400 to \$499	78	47	474	315	6	—	9	14	57	163
\$500 to \$599	39	42	339	176	—	—	—	6	20	52
\$600 to \$749	10	22	181	44	—	—	—	—	22	12
\$750 to \$999	7	19	35	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$1 000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	15	47	29	28	—	—	—	10	16	38
Median (dollars)	368	395	481	376	330	1 500	371	392	373	344
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10 000	114	57	100	407	24	—	—	22	53	321
Less than 20 percent	10	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	17
20 to 24 percent	11	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	42
25 to 29 percent	15	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
30 to 34 percent	16	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	41
35 percent or more	47	39	100	234	24	—	—	14	36	170
Not computed	15	18	—	52	—	—	—	8	17	23
Median	34.2	50.0+	50.0+	45.7	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	38.9
\$10 000 to \$19 999	90	79	305	262	—	—	—	28	109	217
Less than 20 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	12
20 to 24 percent	8	25	13	63	—	—	—	7	37	31
25 to 29 percent	17	15	64	68	—	—	—	7	6	57
30 to 34 percent	15	—	60	49	—	—	—	—	12	32
35 percent or more	46	32	157	82	—	—	—	12	22	72
Not computed	—	7	11	—	—	—	—	2	5	13
Median	35.6	28.7	35.9	30.0	—	—	—	29.3	23.4	30.3
\$20 000 to \$34 999	100	109	567	419	6	—	11	6	42	181
Less than 20 percent	43	52	186	189	6	—	11	—	27	92
20 to 24 percent	24	27	225	133	—	—	—	3	11	62
25 to 29 percent	33	12	92	79	—	—	—	—	—	17
30 to 34 percent	—	5	28	8	—	—	—	3	4	—
35 percent or more	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	13	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Median	21.5	19.5	22.0	20.6	17.5	—	13.9	27.5	16.7	19.3
\$35 000 or more	36	74	394	224	—	6	9	2	94	75
Less than 20 percent	29	65	363	224	—	6	9	2	78	70
20 to 24 percent	7	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median	12.9	12.5	14.5	12.9	—	10.0	12.5	10.0	12.8	12.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Graham city, Alamance County—Con.		Remainder of Alamance County							
	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	765	—	128	382	617	47	22	71	186	480
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	481	—	46	95	289	21	22	43	117	285
Less than \$300	47	—	—	6	44	—	—	—	4	2
\$300 to \$399	55	—	2	—	26	—	—	7	4	43
\$400 to \$499	86	—	7	10	73	—	—	6	17	60
\$500 to \$599	42	—	—	41	39	—	8	9	13	45
\$600 to \$799	171	—	17	30	60	—	14	10	33	59
\$800 to \$999	44	—	8	8	38	—	—	7	11	52
\$1,000 to \$1,499	34	—	9	—	9	21	—	4	27	16
\$1,500 to \$1,999	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	619	—	767	577	505	1 239	669	597	752	587
Not mortgaged	284	—	82	287	328	26	—	28	69	195
Less than \$100	13	—	8	11	5	—	—	—	19	7
\$100 to \$199	136	—	52	192	220	—	—	13	39	137
\$200 to \$299	122	—	22	75	96	26	—	15	11	44
\$300 to \$399	6	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	7
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	196	—	168	172	168	254	—	208	143	154
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	153	—	21	200	247	5	—	—	25	125
Less than 20 percent	72	—	15	105	126	5	—	—	18	57
20 to 24 percent	11	—	2	8	33	—	—	—	—	26
25 to 29 percent	17	—	—	27	38	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	3	—	4	—	17	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	50	—	—	52	33	—	—	—	7	28
Not computed	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.0	—	14.1	18.8	19.0	17.5	—	—	10.4	21.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	250	—	53	102	157	—	—	28	38	111
Less than 20 percent	143	—	39	64	119	—	—	22	24	66
20 to 24 percent	42	—	2	18	8	—	—	6	—	9
25 to 29 percent	55	—	3	—	16	—	—	—	—	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	15
35 percent or more	10	—	9	—	14	—	—	—	14	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.5	—	10.0	13.6	15.2	—	—	10.0	15.8	13.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	186	—	27	34	135	—	8	10	37	100
Less than 20 percent	128	—	23	34	112	—	—	—	31	50
20 to 24 percent	26	—	4	—	23	—	8	10	—	19
25 to 29 percent	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
30 to 34 percent	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.1	—	10.0	10.5	12.6	—	22.5	22.5	14.5	20.0
\$50,000 or more	176	—	27	46	78	42	14	33	86	144
Less than 20 percent	164	—	18	46	78	42	14	29	76	136
20 to 24 percent	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.6	—	17.2	11.6	11.6	12.5	14.4	11.9	12.2	13.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	503	—	91	157	209	3	20	52	20	58
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
\$100 to \$199	42	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	109	—	4	58	52	—	—	10	10	16
\$300 to \$399	97	—	29	40	87	—	—	32	6	12
\$400 to \$499	134	—	23	25	26	3	20	5	4	4
\$500 to \$599	45	—	14	10	8	—	—	—	—	7
\$600 to \$749	19	—	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	23	—	14	14	25	—	—	5	—	12
Median (dollars)	380	—	427	321	333	488	413	356	287	312
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	151	—	24	39	29	—	—	10	10	16
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	70	—	13	30	29	—	—	10	10	5
Not computed	—	—	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median	34.4	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	37.5	19.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	119	—	32	68	68	—	20	—	—	7
Less than 20 percent	27	—	2	9	11	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	4	—	—	46	16	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	18	—	3	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	26	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	44	—	23	—	9	—	13	—	—	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	3
Median	32.0	—	40.0	22.7	23.3	—	42.3	—	—	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	131	—	25	42	75	3	—	25	6	35
Less than 20 percent	69	—	9	17	59	—	—	25	6	23
20 to 24 percent	41	—	14	5	16	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	—	2	15	—	3	—	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median	19.5	—	21.3	21.5	17.2	27.5	—	16.1	12.5	16.7
\$35,000 or more	102	—	10	8	37	—	—	17	4	—
Less than 20 percent	81	—	7	8	37	—	—	12	4	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	21	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median	10.6	—	11.9	10.0	12.5	—	—	12.5	17.5	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County—Con.									
	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 214	Tract 215	Tract 216	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
Specified owner-occupied housing units	884	2 109	640	488	727	900	1 154	1 027	818	798
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	524	1 310	399	271	480	443	783	628	474	455
Less than \$300	37	38	48	36	35	7	23	17	33	21
\$300 to \$399	70	135	90	40	62	76	42	93	60	55
\$400 to \$499	103	156	50	42	86	87	36	121	61	78
\$500 to \$599	73	232	69	42	67	56	104	84	91	67
\$600 to \$799	172	370	64	43	140	100	182	176	99	115
\$800 to \$999	49	201	52	30	69	77	98	73	70	87
\$1,000 to \$1,499	20	146	21	27	21	36	234	46	60	23
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	12	5	11	—	4	46	13	—	5
\$2,000 or more	—	20	—	—	—	—	18	5	—	4
Median (dollars)	582	653	514	551	574	595	810	599	590	610
Not mortgaged	360	799	241	217	247	457	371	399	344	343
Less than \$100	37	39	37	10	6	37	6	64	64	52
\$100 to \$199	219	504	114	162	153	276	200	241	220	225
\$200 to \$299	95	220	69	40	76	144	115	78	50	49
\$300 to \$399	2	9	14	5	12	—	42	16	10	17
\$400 to \$499	7	19	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	172	174	177	154	179	174	192	164	146	152
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	293	552	205	141	151	262	204	223	172	213
Less than 20 percent	114	232	74	67	48	139	54	94	58	83
20 to 24 percent	27	29	7	19	31	33	23	18	34	51
25 to 29 percent	25	44	31	18	29	19	42	30	8	9
30 to 34 percent	4	42	—	19	5	12	8	23	23	18
35 percent or more	115	195	93	18	38	59	52	52	41	43
Not computed	8	10	—	—	—	—	25	6	8	9
Median	25.3	26.1	28.5	20.9	24.4	19.1	26.5	24.0	23.5	21.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	279	542	187	74	208	261	187	268	167	202
Less than 20 percent	115	262	107	47	113	170	97	169	110	129
20 to 24 percent	46	83	26	13	33	59	27	45	10	17
25 to 29 percent	45	51	33	—	6	13	12	5	36	7
30 to 34 percent	46	68	7	—	20	—	42	11	11	44
35 percent or more	27	78	14	14	36	19	9	38	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.7	20.5	18.5	13.6	18.7	15.7	19.1	16.7	10.0—	15.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	202	492	114	197	186	199	242	265	296	165
Less than 20 percent	170	353	89	140	134	148	119	199	197	111
20 to 24 percent	30	55	8	11	29	30	39	54	49	33
25 to 29 percent	—	37	—	27	8	16	43	2	26	21
30 to 34 percent	2	35	9	8	10	—	27	4	24	—
35 percent or more	—	12	8	11	5	5	14	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.8	16.3	13.1	14.9	14.0	13.6	20.3	15.0	13.6	14.6
\$50,000 or more	110	523	134	76	182	178	521	271	183	218
Less than 20 percent	99	419	122	76	177	164	302	254	129	195
20 to 24 percent	11	77	—	—	—	4	132	7	54	18
25 to 29 percent	—	12	—	—	—	10	72	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—
35 percent or more	—	8	5	—	—	—	15	7	—	5
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	14.3	10.0—	10.0—	11.1	12.1	15.9	10.0—	12.7	11.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	332	850	129	122	106	250	417	280	218	252
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	43	—	4	8	—	—	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199	35	53	37	4	—	13	29	30	—	20
\$200 to \$299	38	164	14	23	26	20	9	58	37	17
\$300 to \$399	112	252	27	51	24	55	80	68	64	56
\$400 to \$499	74	158	12	16	16	73	73	52	39	50
\$500 to \$599	40	57	5	—	8	33	69	—	10	25
\$600 to \$749	3	19	—	11	8	5	133	—	33	26
\$750 to \$999	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	12	104	34	13	16	51	24	67	35	58
Median (dollars)	348	357	289	343	311	414	514	315	386	405
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	63	225	36	30	8	85	156	53	40	27
Less than 20 percent	—	23	—	4	8	—	—	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent	2	48	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	2	6	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	12	—	—	—	9	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more	56	88	10	15	—	45	125	13	17	—
Not computed	3	48	21	7	—	23	13	26	23	27
Median	50.0+	34.8	50.0+	50.0+	17.5	50.0+	50.0+	29.5	49.4	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	118	240	29	41	35	54	96	87	20	106
Less than 20 percent	9	14	16	5	—	5	5	11	—	8
20 to 24 percent	30	72	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent	20	64	—	10	17	—	—	18	11	—
30 to 34 percent	12	27	—	15	—	5	20	8	9	—
35 percent or more	43	27	—	5	—	26	71	—	—	45
Not computed	4	40	13	6	—	18	—	25	—	41
Median	29.5	26.1	13.1	30.8	24.9	44.2	49.0	26.4	29.5	37.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	100	317	47	24	28	77	70	98	95	59
Less than 20 percent	87	199	35	13	15	31	34	65	69	17
20 to 24 percent	8	80	12	—	—	19	23	3	15	24
25 to 29 percent	—	12	—	11	5	12	13	14	—	9
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	16	—	—	8	10	—	16	—	9
Median	15.4	18.3	17.4	18.8	16.4	20.7	20.2	16.1	13.8	21.7
\$35,000 or more	51	68	17	27	35	34	95	42	63	60
Less than 20 percent	43	46	17	27	27	34	84	42	51	49
20 to 24 percent	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	8	—	—	8	—	11	—	12	8
Median	16.0	12.0	10.0—	11.9	13.0	10.0—	11.2	10.6	14.1	14.3

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 211
Occupied housing units:-----	34 961	34 961	13 312	3 668	1 471	1 931	430	1 606	2 426	1 739
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	955	955	246	114	6	20	—	30	46	7
1985 to 1988 -----	3 908	3 908	1 056	301	53	158	11	136	77	161
1980 to 1984 -----	2 950	2 950	787	215	61	81	9	181	100	159
1970 to 1979 -----	6 546	6 546	1 946	780	55	408	70	249	326	440
1960 to 1969 -----	5 486	5 486	2 325	539	119	462	69	267	413	346
1950 to 1959 -----	6 221	6 221	3 018	757	263	579	108	251	626	434
1940 to 1949 -----	3 978	3 978	1 844	445	406	133	92	216	424	92
1939 or earlier -----	4 917	4 917	2 090	517	508	90	71	276	414	100
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	69	69	38	8	5	—	—	—	6	15
1 bedroom -----	2 418	2 418	1 300	400	236	126	—	64	263	97
2 bedrooms -----	12 707	12 707	4 761	1 500	691	747	248	703	1 072	497
3 bedrooms -----	15 653	15 653	5 440	1 407	434	953	169	679	940	914
4 bedrooms -----	3 399	3 399	1 501	291	89	92	13	147	141	185
5 or more bedrooms -----	715	715	272	62	16	13	—	13	4	31
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	34 864	34 864	13 291	3 660	1 471	1 931	430	1 606	2 413	1 731
Source of water, public system or private company -----	22 557	22 557	12 851	3 454	1 471	1 816	306	1 096	2 157	1 138
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	20 667	20 667	12 608	3 402	1 458	1 708	135	991	2 218	1 114
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	163	163	16	7	—	2	—	5	—	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	121	121	16	2	—	2	—	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	42	42	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	13 107	13 107	7 732	1 883	1 008	973	113	634	1 278	679
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	3 370	3 370	218	142	14	55	57	143	68	145
Electricity -----	10 223	10 223	3 316	1 054	188	469	90	386	624	602
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	6 187	6 187	1 789	467	229	375	156	362	416	271
All other fuels -----	2 023	2 023	226	109	32	59	14	81	40	27
No fuel used -----	51	51	31	13	—	—	—	—	—	15
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	2 167	2 167	923	450	155	191	34	70	216	134
1 -----	10 128	10 128	4 657	1 235	596	704	152	498	750	446
2 -----	13 839	13 839	5 159	1 286	499	721	183	661	1 005	665
3 or more -----	8 827	8 827	2 573	697	221	315	61	377	455	494
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	26 254	26 254	8 958	2 382	877	1 458	284	1 303	1 457	1 280
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 967	1 967	583	193	18	103	8	102	118	49
1985 to 1988 -----	5 818	5 818	1 601	413	106	284	38	232	189	186
1980 to 1984 -----	3 308	3 308	1 017	275	74	107	30	196	131	139
1970 to 1979 -----	5 806	5 806	1 988	580	160	376	45	322	248	390
1969 or earlier -----	9 355	9 355	3 769	921	519	588	163	451	771	516
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8 707	8 707	4 354	1 286	594	473	146	303	969	459
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 605	3 605	1 967	412	205	177	68	109	483	138
1985 to 1988 -----	2 902	2 902	1 388	416	230	175	66	92	261	119
1980 to 1984 -----	1 098	1 098	448	215	45	58	12	44	87	82
1970 to 1979 -----	692	692	330	164	70	44	—	44	61	82
1969 or earlier -----	410	410	221	79	44	19	—	14	77	38
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	1 146	1 146	340	151	51	65	47	97	116	40
Householder 65 years and over -----	8 893	8 893	3 975	1 100	480	751	93	406	674	458
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7 484	7 484	3 220	805	344	583	93	377	537	367
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	114	114	16	5	—	—	—	5	—	8
No telephone in unit -----	112	112	37	—	—	7	—	21	6	—
No vehicle available -----	1 414	1 414	630	290	118	131	16	54	122	85
Complete plumbing facilities -----	34 798	34 798	13 296	3 661	1 471	1 929	430	1 601	2 426	1 731
1.00 or less persons per room -----	34 446	34 446	13 208	3 621	1 451	1 899	430	1 584	2 410	1 717
1.01 or more persons per room -----	352	352	88	40	20	30	—	17	16	14
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	163	163	16	7	—	2	—	5	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room -----	163	163	16	7	—	2	—	5	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	38 938	38 938	42 683	34 280	25 513	31 722	24 879	33 452	28 480	38 213
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 310	23 310	24 115	20 814	18 159	19 244	18 909	21 109	23 304	24 148
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	2 930	2 930	1 108	513	222	249	35	117	272	170
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 468	1 468	385	197	71	90	22	68	99	69
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 462	1 462	723	316	151	159	13	49	173	101

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County—Con.		Burlington city, Alamance County					Graham city, Alamance County	
	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 179	1 953	1 399	1 444	1 516	859	2 191	1 133	1 148
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	30	126	12	6	—	30	46	20	—
1985 to 1988	176	386	48	44	126	71	70	44	96
1980 to 1984	119	276	50	61	52	147	49	45	102
1970 to 1979	195	389	107	55	313	142	227	174	264
1960 to 1969	166	248	56	119	361	90	365	88	243
1950 to 1959	215	191	278	263	528	87	600	242	349
1940 to 1949	138	148	338	406	104	78	424	184	35
1939 or earlier	140	189	510	490	32	214	410	336	59
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	2	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	8
1 bedroom	31	123	209	236	117	51	241	223	80
2 bedrooms	524	455	510	671	497	358	971	533	372
3 bedrooms	551	915	410	427	825	359	837	302	568
4 bedrooms	63	384	178	89	75	78	136	47	96
5 or more bedrooms	8	76	92	16	2	13	—	28	24
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 179	1 940	1 391	1 444	1 516	859	2 178	1 133	1 140
Source of water, public system or private company	760	1 355	1 399	1 444	1 487	859	2 142	1 127	1 114
Sewage disposal, public sewer	616	1 273	1 399	1 438	1 460	844	2 133	1 114	1 099
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Owner-occupied housing units	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	391	870	981	999	890	488	1 278	700	575
Bottled tank, or LP gas	132	124	18	—	20	27	38	6	36
Electricity	335	650	225	188	362	176	502	263	366
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	224	230	168	225	200	161	353	126	136
All other fuels	97	79	—	32	44	7	20	38	27
No fuel used	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	39	123	70	141	160	43	210	246	130
1	401	418	679	592	521	298	672	373	327
2	454	811	400	490	574	364	909	364	416
3 or more	285	601	250	221	261	154	400	150	275
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	950	1 543	886	870	1 154	667	1 283	586	736
1989 to March 1990	82	164	30	18	67	71	105	31	22
1985 to 1988	242	524	161	106	235	99	114	78	86
1980 to 1984	174	198	120	74	66	130	108	61	69
1970 to 1979	159	301	195	160	322	157	223	99	241
1969 or earlier	293	356	380	512	464	210	733	317	318
Renter-occupied housing units	229	410	513	574	362	192	908	547	412
1989 to March 1990	82	254	190	194	131	80	458	180	119
1985 to 1988	93	114	196	221	142	63	232	187	110
1980 to 1984	25	23	36	45	44	22	80	105	77
1970 to 1979	12	19	28	70	34	22	61	41	72
1969 or earlier	17	—	63	44	11	5	77	34	34
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	65	33	35	40	36	46	69	58	40
Householder 65 years and over	240	407	518	473	626	194	630	440	309
Owner-occupied housing units	219	320	423	337	462	178	493	267	237
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
No telephone in unit	4	16	—	—	7	—	6	—	—
No vehicle available	30	67	42	111	118	34	122	171	81
Complete plumbing facilities	1 176	1 924	1 399	1 444	1 516	859	2 191	1 133	1 143
1.00 or less persons per room	1 167	1 916	1 392	1 424	1 497	850	2 175	1 122	1 129
1.01 or more persons per room	9	8	7	20	19	9	16	11	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1.00 or less persons per room	3	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 590	55 068	50 682	25 645	32 905	34 919	28 181	27 771	38 296
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 493	26 059	22 811	17 637	20 374	18 070	22 764	16 615	24 714
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	79	153	93	222	181	85	256	218	144
Owner-occupied housing units	58	55	38	71	54	36	93	54	55
Renter-occupied housing units	21	98	55	151	127	49	163	164	89

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alomance County									
	Troct 204 (pt.)	Troct 205 (pt.)	Troct 212.01 (pt.)	Troct 212.02	Troct 213	Troct 215	Troct 217 (pt.)	Troct 218	Troct 219	Troct 220
Occupied housing units	352	747	1 179	2 982	563	1 117	1 710	2 372	1 839	1 346
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	30	111	18	56	126	61	70	11
1985 to 1988	11	65	176	525	77	88	304	281	277	228
1980 to 1984	9	34	119	399	80	87	246	266	186	140
1970 to 1979	70	107	195	716	157	290	327	514	362	303
1960 to 1969	56	177	166	316	70	188	214	357	231	100
1950 to 1959	72	164	215	461	66	179	180	306	200	137
1940 to 1949	83	138	138	178	61	62	148	224	183	153
1939 or earlier	51	62	140	276	34	167	165	363	330	274
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	—	13	31	200	8	28	123	76	43	38
2 bedrooms	225	345	524	944	203	208	439	844	737	525
3 bedrooms	120	320	551	1 546	274	713	841	1 198	854	660
4 bedrooms	7	69	63	270	73	133	251	161	123	106
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	8	22	5	30	56	93	82	17
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	352	747	1 179	2 973	558	1 098	1 697	2 360	1 839	1 346
Source of water, public system or private company	228	237	760	2 191	42	6	1 155	105	79	489
Sewage disposal, public sewer	57	147	616	1 406	—	6	1 079	23	54	419
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	3	10	10	19	13	46	22	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	5	—	10	5	19	13	28	18	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	18	4	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	55	146	391	1 250	8	6	727	37	29	328
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	44	116	132	235	139	353	108	518	506	183
Electricity	83	210	335	979	143	328	595	733	646	446
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	156	201	224	353	210	323	217	635	366	262
All other fuels	14	74	97	165	63	107	63	449	292	127
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	27	27	39	133	13	52	107	140	54	76
1	119	200	401	745	75	191	418	409	408	332
2	145	297	454	1 254	228	434	681	1 038	822	554
3 or more	61	223	285	850	247	440	504	785	555	384
Vehicles per household	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	253	636	950	2 323	499	1 009	1 314	2 066	1 591	1 131
1989 to March 1990	8	31	82	172	31	97	164	156	122	115
1985 to 1988	38	133	242	750	114	174	393	479	431	295
1980 to 1984	30	66	174	313	117	140	178	289	234	115
1970 to 1979	45	165	159	516	131	331	252	447	311	211
1969 or earlier	132	241	293	572	106	267	327	695	493	395
Renter-occupied housing units	99	111	229	659	64	108	396	306	248	215
1989 to March 1990	39	29	82	309	4	28	248	82	82	83
1985 to 1988	48	29	93	202	31	48	114	105	113	72
1980 to 1984	12	22	25	125	5	32	23	64	31	27
1970 to 1979	—	22	12	23	17	—	11	28	18	25
1969 or earlier	—	9	17	—	7	—	—	27	4	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	16	51	65	108	17	23	17	93	44	44
Householder 65 years and over	75	212	240	489	101	209	378	555	341	331
Owner-occupied housing units	75	199	219	403	94	209	291	511	333	323
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	3	—	—	13	13	40	7	—
No telephone in unit	—	21	4	9	—	—	—	14	—	7
No vehicle available	16	20	30	92	13	37	51	87	26	49
Complete plumbing facilities	352	742	1 176	2 972	553	1 098	1 697	2 326	1 817	1 346
1.00 or less persons per room	352	734	1 167	2 950	546	1 081	1 697	2 269	1 787	1 321
1.01 or more persons per room	—	8	9	22	7	17	—	57	30	25
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	5	3	10	10	19	13	46	22	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	5	3	10	10	19	13	46	22	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 065	31 914	31 590	35 805	58 097	35 527	50 909	35 241	34 101	37 176
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 460	26 365	22 493	20 166	26 931	31 907	24 207	22 134	29 657	24 417
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	22	32	79	242	12	75	153	144	142	126
Owner-occupied housing units	22	32	58	147	7	75	55	115	113	109
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	21	95	5	—	98	29	29	17

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 211
Specified owner-occupied housing units	19 560	19 560	8 091	2 010	823	1 201	246	1 069	1 195	1 127
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	11 031	11 031	4 405	1 061	344	587	61	575	562	682
Less than \$300	548	548	262	75	63	32	-	79	63	42
\$300 to \$399	1 130	1 130	431	104	28	106	-	51	104	91
\$400 to \$499	1 532	1 532	581	175	75	68	-	106	88	136
\$500 to \$599	1 600	1 600	578	126	88	148	23	58	117	82
\$600 to \$799	2 816	2 816	1 106	317	72	155	30	114	152	188
\$800 to \$999	1 716	1 716	698	148	18	62	8	91	21	83
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 299	1 299	520	104	-	16	-	76	17	50
\$1,500 to \$1,999	245	245	126	12	-	-	-	-	-	10
\$2,000 or more	145	145	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	646	646	657	631	506	559	620	586	522	590
Not mortgaged	8 529	8 529	3 686	949	479	614	185	494	633	445
Less than \$100	370	370	81	21	17	8	-	18	23	15
\$100 to \$199	4 982	4 982	1 950	574	382	349	112	349	406	249
\$200 to \$299	2 625	2 625	1 298	315	80	240	73	110	204	161
\$300 to \$399	336	336	195	24	-	17	-	9	-	13
\$400 to \$499	125	125	94	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	91	91	68	7	-	-	-	8	-	7
Median (dollars)	182	182	193	182	166	191	182	163	177	182
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	4 925	4 925	2 108	589	324	345	127	348	447	251
Less than 20 percent	2 116	2 116	885	278	145	147	56	150	199	118
20 to 24 percent	575	575	240	60	33	37	21	32	68	30
25 to 29 percent	655	655	304	79	41	36	23	73	75	22
30 to 34 percent	369	369	148	50	22	35	-	31	15	10
35 percent or more	1 137	1 137	515	114	83	80	27	62	90	71
Not computed	73	73	16	8	-	10	-	-	-	-
Median	22.7	22.7	23.4	21.0	22.6	22.8	21.8	23.8	21.8	21.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 914	4 914	1 967	599	283	343	75	264	336	328
Less than 20 percent	3 030	3 030	1 278	373	195	232	55	206	207	196
20 to 24 percent	615	615	229	68	29	40	9	11	52	42
25 to 29 percent	436	436	158	80	32	13	-	16	25	69
30 to 34 percent	424	424	180	18	16	33	11	-	39	11
35 percent or more	409	409	122	60	11	25	-	31	13	10
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	15.0	15.0	14.1	14.6	11.1	13.3	12.6	13.5	14.7	14.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 336	4 336	1 691	389	139	251	14	242	255	250
Less than 20 percent	2 974	2 974	1 198	274	111	212	14	155	211	160
20 to 24 percent	670	670	238	59	28	29	-	29	44	33
25 to 29 percent	394	394	175	27	-	10	-	28	-	32
30 to 34 percent	175	175	23	29	-	-	-	23	-	20
35 percent or more	123	123	57	-	-	-	-	7	-	5
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.1	10.0	12.6	10.0	16.4	13.9	16.4
\$50,000 or more	5 385	5 385	2 325	433	77	262	30	215	157	298
Less than 20 percent	4 464	4 464	1 902	396	77	253	30	186	146	278
20 to 24 percent	514	514	185	31	-	-	-	19	11	12
25 to 29 percent	271	271	154	6	-	9	-	10	-	8
30 to 34 percent	59	59	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	70	70	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	12.1	12.1	11.4	12.1	10.9	10.0	13.4	12.6	10.0	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	8 408	8 408	4 338	1 282	594	473	146	299	952	454
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	167	167	89	41	34	19	-	-	28	13
\$100 to \$199	599	599	310	154	50	58	20	25	85	42
\$200 to \$299	1 040	1 040	430	212	100	22	30	27	134	110
\$300 to \$399	2 399	2 399	1 181	372	177	95	51	132	266	93
\$400 to \$499	1 879	1 879	1 059	268	143	106	30	53	242	101
\$500 to \$599	1 040	1 040	686	108	57	54	10	22	128	44
\$600 to \$749	567	567	289	48	12	34	-	10	36	19
\$750 to \$999	98	98	92	6	-	32	-	7	-	-
\$1,000 or more	40	40	30	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	579	579	172	73	21	34	5	23	33	32
Median (dollars)	389	389	409	364	350	441	330	363	381	368
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	1 959	1 959	966	411	194	184	13	68	213	110
Less than 20 percent	67	67	35	10	17	-	-	10	-	-
20 to 24 percent	192	192	93	40	16	27	-	11	15	6
25 to 29 percent	127	127	62	40	5	27	6	-	16	12
30 to 34 percent	137	137	48	67	15	8	-	-	10	42
35 percent or more	1 176	1 176	613	216	134	93	7	41	120	46
Not computed	260	260	115	38	7	29	-	6	52	4
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	40.8	45.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.4	34.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 180	2 180	1 053	340	130	111	84	74	172	116
Less than 20 percent	174	174	83	59	18	-	7	4	-	27
20 to 24 percent	339	339	151	41	22	5	46	-	42	4
25 to 29 percent	387	387	193	56	20	27	7	24	37	11
30 to 34 percent	354	354	205	45	22	10	6	15	49	26
35 percent or more	757	757	392	123	43	67	18	14	44	48
Not computed	169	169	29	16	5	2	-	17	-	-
Median	31.5	31.5	32.1	30.7	30.6	37.8	23.8	30.2	30.7	33.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 695	2 695	1 479	282	214	87	41	101	360	131
Less than 20 percent	1 331	1 331	582	141	126	8	17	46	161	76
20 to 24 percent	767	767	493	101	49	37	14	22	107	41
25 to 29 percent	356	356	255	71	30	2	5	33	74	4
30 to 34 percent	79	79	58	2	-	12	-	-	-	3
35 percent or more	30	30	30	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
Not computed	132	132	61	12	9	11	5	-	10	7
Median	19.7	19.7	21.3	19.6	18.5	24.1	20.4	21.0	20.7	18.3
\$35,000 or more	1 574	1 574	840	249	56	91	8	56	207	97
Less than 20 percent	1 392	1 392	756	212	50	73	8	49	202	76
20 to 24 percent	80	80	52	11	6	9	-	7	-	-
25 to 29 percent	16	16	16	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	86	86	16	26	-	-	-	-	5	21
Median	12.9	12.9	13.8	11.7	14.0	13.8	10.0	12.6	13.0	10.3

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alameda County—Con.		Burlington city, Alameda County					Graham city, Alameda County	
	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	540	1 274	816	816	1 034	597	1 124	565	658
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	298	872	407	344	535	334	519	236	406
Less than \$300	17	12	—	63	32	42	63	21	42
\$300 to \$399	39	42	33	28	104	38	97	36	48
\$400 to \$499	59	37	62	75	68	37	82	60	76
\$500 to \$599	41	109	55	88	139	19	108	22	37
\$600 to \$799	88	204	102	72	135	78	142	54	136
\$800 to \$999	44	104	102	18	52	53	14	37	31
\$1,000 to \$1,499	10	266	31	—	5	67	13	6	34
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$2,000 or more	—	39	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	589	872	689	506	546	715	515	504	600
Not mortgaged	242	402	409	472	499	263	605	329	252
Less than \$100	20	6	12	17	—	13	23	6	8
\$100 to \$199	158	191	215	375	278	188	393	242	114
\$200 to \$299	55	118	145	80	206	45	189	73	117
\$300 to \$399	2	52	32	—	15	9	—	—	6
\$400 to \$499	7	27	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$500 or more	—	8	5	—	—	8	—	—	7
Median (dollars)	164	202	192	166	194	161	176	168	202
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	147	188	251	317	298	186	447	244	130
Less than 20 percent	69	38	104	145	122	80	199	108	63
20 to 24 percent	17	23	38	26	29	13	68	34	4
25 to 29 percent	14	42	45	41	30	35	75	44	15
30 to 34 percent	4	8	18	22	31	14	15	22	3
35 percent or more	42	52	46	83	76	44	90	36	45
Not computed	1	25	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Median	21.2	27.4	22.8	22.6	23.8	25.0	21.8	22.1	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	149	203	195	283	286	131	308	178	224
Less than 20 percent	64	101	128	195	188	107	185	134	130
20 to 24 percent	24	33	12	29	38	7	46	6	33
25 to 29 percent	24	12	22	32	13	—	25	7	51
30 to 34 percent	17	48	22	16	33	—	39	13	—
35 percent or more	20	9	11	11	14	17	13	18	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.2	20.1	12.4	11.1	14.1	12.7	14.7	11.8	15.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	166	277	165	139	224	143	245	78	150
Less than 20 percent	142	131	97	111	189	68	211	48	110
20 to 24 percent	22	53	25	28	25	17	34	21	14
25 to 29 percent	—	52	38	—	10	28	—	6	13
30 to 34 percent	2	27	—	—	2	23	—	3	13
35 percent or more	—	14	5	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.8	20.7	17.9	10.0	14.2	21.0	13.4	15.5	14.6
\$50,000 or more	78	606	205	77	226	137	124	65	154
Less than 20 percent	67	343	171	77	226	108	117	65	142
20 to 24 percent	11	148	15	—	—	19	7	—	12
25 to 29 percent	—	85	7	—	—	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.8	16.6	11.0	10.9	10.0	13.9	10.0	11.8	10.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	218	402	513	574	362	192	900	543	412
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	34	19	—	28	28	13
\$100 to \$199	10	24	5	50	58	25	85	106	42
\$200 to \$299	29	9	71	100	18	12	124	61	96
\$300 to \$399	86	64	232	166	54	73	234	164	81
\$400 to \$499	45	73	68	134	80	45	237	103	101
\$500 to \$599	23	69	86	57	34	14	128	45	37
\$600 to \$749	3	133	15	12	32	10	36	12	19
\$750 to \$999	—	—	6	—	32	7	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	10	6	5	—	19	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	12	24	25	21	16	6	28	24	23
Median (dollars)	347	550	376	348	451	374	388	347	374
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	34	140	88	194	143	59	203	233	103
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	17	—	10	—	10	—
20 to 24 percent	2	5	—	16	27	11	15	34	6
25 to 29 percent	2	—	—	5	27	—	16	28	12
30 to 34 percent	—	13	—	15	8	—	10	25	42
35 percent or more	27	109	69	134	68	32	110	123	43
Not computed	3	13	19	7	13	6	52	13	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.8	36.5	50.0+	44.0	37.4	34.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	77	91	212	130	72	50	172	119	112
Less than 20 percent	2	—	35	18	—	4	—	5	27
20 to 24 percent	17	—	29	22	5	—	42	15	4
25 to 29 percent	14	—	26	20	20	17	37	32	11
30 to 34 percent	12	20	65	22	6	15	49	7	26
35 percent or more	28	71	43	41	14	44	44	51	44
Not computed	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median	31.5	50.0+	31.0	30.6	36.4	31.3	30.7	32.1	32.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	78	70	142	203	65	64	335	134	100
Less than 20 percent	65	34	76	115	5	16	136	56	53
20 to 24 percent	8	23	51	49	23	15	107	51	41
25 to 29 percent	—	13	7	30	9	33	74	17	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	—	9	11	—	10	10	2
Median	16.0	20.2	19.6	18.8	24.8	25.2	21.2	20.6	19.3
\$35,000 or more	29	101	71	47	82	19	190	57	97
Less than 20 percent	29	90	58	41	64	12	190	52	76
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	6	9	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	11	7	—	—	—	—	5	21
Median	15.2	10.8	13.8	14.5	14.1	13.2	13.0	12.0	10.3

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County									
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 215	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
Specified owner-occupied housing units	215	472	540	1 744	208	647	1 093	916	732	694
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	61	241	298	1 090	139	411	745	603	418	380
Less than \$300	—	37	17	32	—	29	12	17	14	6
\$300 to \$399	—	13	39	89	29	50	42	73	40	48
\$400 to \$499	—	69	59	117	19	58	28	121	61	53
\$500 to \$599	23	39	41	212	18	67	100	84	80	61
\$600 to \$799	30	36	88	293	26	117	182	176	99	104
\$800 to \$999	8	38	44	181	32	69	95	73	64	81
\$1 000 to \$1 499	—	9	10	134	15	21	222	46	60	18
\$1 500 to \$1 999	—	—	—	12	—	—	46	13	—	5
\$2 000 or more	—	—	—	20	—	—	18	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	620	505	589	666	622	602	822	606	623	635
Not mortgaged	154	231	242	654	69	236	348	313	314	314
Less than \$100	—	5	20	7	12	6	6	33	57	52
\$100 to \$199	112	161	158	433	16	153	186	193	197	196
\$200 to \$299	42	65	55	197	24	65	110	71	50	49
\$300 to \$399	—	—	2	—	10	12	38	16	10	17
\$400 to \$499	—	—	7	9	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	168	164	164	178	214	175	193	174	152	152
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20 000	105	162	147	409	29	140	188	206	138	176
Less than 20 percent	56	70	69	186	7	48	38	77	46	70
20 to 24 percent	8	19	17	18	—	31	23	18	28	33
25 to 29 percent	14	38	14	44	—	29	42	30	8	9
30 to 34 percent	—	17	4	42	—	5	8	23	18	12
35 percent or more	27	18	42	119	22	27	52	52	30	43
Not computed	—	—	1	—	—	—	25	6	8	9
Median	18.2	22.9	21.2	25.1	38.8	23.5	27.4	25.8	23.4	22.0
\$20 000 to \$34 999	75	133	149	463	66	173	167	249	154	172
Less than 20 percent	55	99	64	225	27	90	88	150	97	116
20 to 24 percent	9	4	24	73	15	27	19	45	10	11
25 to 29 percent	—	16	24	51	10	6	12	5	36	7
30 to 34 percent	11	—	17	68	—	20	39	11	11	38
35 percent or more	—	14	20	46	14	30	9	38	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.6	15.4	22.2	20.4	22.0	19.5	18.9	17.6	10.2	15.0
\$35 000 to \$49 999	5	99	166	399	45	166	229	209	263	152
Less than 20 percent	5	87	142	267	29	122	106	143	164	98
20 to 24 percent	—	12	22	55	8	21	39	54	49	33
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	30	—	8	43	2	26	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	2	35	—	10	27	4	24	—
35 percent or more	—	—	12	12	8	5	14	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	11.7	11.8	16.6	12.3	14.0	21.1	17.1	14.6	14.8
\$50 000 or more	30	78	78	473	68	168	509	252	177	194
Less than 20 percent	30	78	67	382	61	163	290	240	129	171
20 to 24 percent	—	—	11	64	—	—	132	7	48	18
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	12	—	—	72	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	7	—	5	—	3	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	8	—	—	15	2	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	11.6	13.8	14.3	12.9	10.9	16.0	10.0	12.1	11.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	99	107	218	636	34	82	396	251	200	210
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	10	34	5	—	24	25	—	20
\$200 to \$299	30	15	29	122	5	18	9	52	37	—
\$300 to \$399	40	59	86	205	10	24	64	68	58	56
\$400 to \$499	14	8	45	128	7	16	73	40	39	50
\$500 to \$599	10	8	23	47	—	8	69	—	10	17
\$600 to \$749	—	—	3	14	—	8	133	—	33	26
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1 000 or more	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	5	17	12	58	7	8	24	61	23	41
Median (dollars)	326	338	347	363	359	320	542	315	390	411
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10 000	—	9	34	154	5	—	140	42	28	17
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	2	42	5	—	5	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	9	27	66	—	—	109	8	17	17
Not computed	—	—	3	26	—	—	13	20	11	—
Median	—	37.5	50.0+	43.3	22.5	—	50.0+	27.0	49.4	50.0+
\$10 000 to \$19 999	59	24	77	166	7	27	91	84	20	89
Less than 20 percent	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	8
20 to 24 percent	46	—	17	51	—	10	—	11	—	12
25 to 29 percent	7	7	14	47	—	17	—	18	11	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	12	23	—	—	20	10	9	—
35 percent or more	—	—	28	22	—	—	71	8	—	45
Not computed	—	17	4	23	7	—	—	25	—	24
Median	23.2	27.5	31.5	27.2	—	26.0	50.0+	26.8	29.5	37.4
\$20 000 to \$34 999	32	37	78	263	17	20	70	95	89	59
Less than 20 percent	17	30	65	185	10	15	34	65	69	17
20 to 24 percent	5	7	8	57	7	—	23	3	9	24
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	12	—	5	13	11	—	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	5	9	—	—	—	16	—	9
Median	17.8	18.1	16.0	17.7	19.2	16.4	20.2	15.9	13.5	21.7
\$35 000 or more	8	37	29	53	5	35	95	30	63	45
Less than 20 percent	8	37	29	39	5	27	84	30	51	34
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	12	8
Median	10.0	12.5	15.2	12.7	10.0	13.0	11.2	10.0	14.1	14.2

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 211
Occupied housing units -----	7 450	7 450	3 240	614	281	607	1 560	514	513	233
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	94	94	29	26	—	10	9	—	—	4
1985 to 1988 -----	961	961	372	96	32	111	146	84	29	31
1980 to 1984 -----	935	935	306	90	43	60	85	110	54	6
1970 to 1979 -----	1 500	1 500	667	117	37	178	278	22	107	57
1960 to 1969 -----	1 445	1 445	595	102	41	142	262	83	115	35
1950 to 1959 -----	1 108	1 108	627	71	26	41	430	82	108	38
1940 to 1949 -----	660	660	326	44	28	39	237	49	77	31
1939 or earlier -----	747	747	318	68	74	26	113	84	23	31
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	815	815	539	103	95	91	134	63	96	15
2 bedrooms -----	2 993	2 993	1 395	232	99	247	690	266	292	80
3 bedrooms -----	3 211	3 211	1 149	241	60	257	664	151	118	117
4 bedrooms -----	388	388	151	29	21	12	72	22	7	21
5 or more bedrooms -----	43	43	6	9	6	—	—	12	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	7 211	7 211	3 215	602	277	607	1 536	484	513	231
Source of water, public system or private company -----	5 858	5 858	3 216	614	281	592	1 489	456	513	225
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	5 360	5 360	3 188	614	269	590	1 496	375	513	225
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	301	301	41	—	4	—	46	30	—	2
Owner-occupied housing units -----	135	135	12	—	4	—	17	22	—	2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	166	166	29	—	—	—	29	8	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	2 748	2 748	1 736	329	211	140	799	168	345	141
Battled, tank, or LP gas -----	602	602	126	7	7	33	99	51	—	16
Electricity -----	2 268	2 268	905	244	50	351	233	103	107	52
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 307	1 307	430	34	13	83	371	158	61	24
All other fuels -----	512	512	43	—	—	—	58	34	—	—
No fuel used -----	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	1 312	1 312	716	124	83	108	270	94	177	57
1 -----	2 525	2 525	1 166	247	96	240	542	204	172	57
2 -----	2 182	2 182	833	190	74	181	417	110	128	92
3 or more -----	1 431	1 431	525	53	28	78	331	106	36	27
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 320	4 320	1 291	228	52	282	959	257	113	126
1989 to March 1990 -----	262	262	97	16	7	35	50	36	—	4
1985 to 1988 -----	807	807	267	43	25	87	104	68	26	41
1980 to 1984 -----	672	672	172	29	7	35	123	23	22	—
1970 to 1979 -----	1 160	1 160	356	74	13	92	278	59	27	58
1969 or earlier -----	1 419	1 419	399	66	—	33	404	71	38	23
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 130	3 130	1 949	386	229	325	601	257	400	107
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 129	1 129	705	184	80	119	184	82	167	42
1985 to 1988 -----	1 112	1 112	754	127	110	122	212	90	127	36
1980 to 1984 -----	428	428	269	34	17	23	104	62	92	14
1970 to 1979 -----	287	287	200	7	22	61	71	23	14	—
1969 or earlier -----	174	174	21	34	—	—	30	—	—	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	1 057	1 057	480	86	62	83	176	92	129	30
Householder 65 years and over -----	1 377	1 377	469	97	52	85	266	87	104	48
Owner-occupied housing units -----	976	976	228	53	—	40	189	72	43	35
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	101	101	8	—	—	—	6	8	—	2
No telephone in unit -----	127	127	57	12	15	3	51	—	6	6
No vehicle available -----	444	444	212	26	37	33	81	40	64	18
Complete plumbing facilities -----	7 149	7 149	3 199	614	277	607	1 514	484	513	231
1.00 or less persons per room -----	6 772	6 772	3 001	592	256	557	1 435	475	463	231
1.01 or more persons per room -----	377	377	198	22	21	50	79	9	50	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	301	301	41	—	4	—	46	30	—	2
1.00 or less persons per room -----	272	272	41	—	4	—	46	22	—	2
1.01 or more persons per room -----	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	27 092	27 092	29 141	33 607	31 835	30 211	26 319	21 503	29 800	34 542
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 368	17 368	18 104	15 984	21 587	18 713	15 513	17 320	15 207	14 384
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	1 763	1 763	781	169	57	110	346	152	215	68
Owner-occupied housing units -----	676	676	130	34	—	22	126	77	7	18
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 087	1 087	651	135	57	88	220	75	208	50

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols. see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County—Con.		Burlington city, Alamance County						Graham city, Alamance County	
	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	712	122	190	281	463	1 325	263	513	340	206
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	18	—	10	—	10	9	—	—	6	4
1985 to 1988	187	10	10	32	87	146	38	29	63	27
1980 to 1984	93	40	—	43	32	85	80	54	71	6
1970 to 1979	95	21	60	37	109	236	15	107	57	50
1960 to 1969	200	35	20	41	134	225	41	115	63	23
1950 to 1959	63	11	29	26	34	404	20	108	28	36
1940 to 1949	38	—	25	28	36	130	9	77	15	29
1939 or earlier	18	5	36	74	21	90	60	23	37	31
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	27	16	48	95	87	119	33	96	84	13
2 bedrooms	259	38	88	99	168	559	133	292	133	73
3 bedrooms	400	54	54	60	196	575	86	118	113	105
4 bedrooms	26	14	—	21	12	72	11	7	6	15
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	684	122	190	277	463	1 318	255	513	328	206
Source of water, public system or private company	653	106	190	281	463	1 315	263	513	340	206
Sewage disposal, public sewer	614	110	190	269	463	1 325	237	513	340	206
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	5	—	4	—	29	8	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	10	—	—	4	—	—	8	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	5	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	233	26	94	211	136	765	114	345	176	134
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	27	15	—	7	33	64	22	—	—	7
Electricity	308	41	89	50	272	202	72	107	158	50
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	114	30	7	13	22	267	46	61	6	15
All other fuels	30	10	—	—	—	27	9	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	57	21	60	83	86	210	56	177	74	44
1	247	31	76	96	176	450	120	172	153	50
2	267	51	33	74	138	350	46	128	92	92
3 or more	141	19	21	28	63	315	41	36	21	20
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	602	101	14	52	176	782	108	113	89	115
1989 to March 1990	62	—	—	7	22	31	16	—	—	4
1985 to 1988	190	19	7	25	76	94	32	26	6	37
1980 to 1984	64	31	—	7	—	117	8	22	17	—
1970 to 1979	99	14	7	13	45	239	25	27	16	58
1969 or earlier	187	37	—	—	33	301	27	38	50	16
Renter-occupied housing units	110	21	176	229	287	543	155	400	251	91
1989 to March 1990	6	16	76	80	108	163	41	167	128	35
1985 to 1988	70	—	64	110	106	212	72	127	83	27
1980 to 1984	5	—	8	17	14	85	35	92	14	14
1970 to 1979	7	5	28	22	59	62	7	14	7	—
1969 or earlier	22	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	19	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	99	25	59	62	70	120	40	129	65	21
Householder 65 years and over	136	5	—	52	59	185	50	104	57	40
Owner-occupied housing units	117	5	—	—	17	126	35	43	26	27
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	5	—	15	—	36	—	6	6	6
No vehicle available	29	—	—	37	25	42	32	64	12	14
Complete plumbing facilities	702	117	190	277	463	1 296	255	513	340	206
1 00 or less persons per room	662	117	168	256	436	1 227	246	463	318	206
1 01 or more persons per room	40	—	22	21	27	69	9	50	22	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	5	—	4	—	29	8	—	—	—
1 00 or less persons per room	7	5	—	4	—	29	8	—	—	—
1 01 or more persons per room	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 148	34 071	15 466	31 835	36 145	27 573	21 202	29 800	23 299	35 841
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 289	6 135	18 302	21 587	18 681	16 174	17 876	15 207	15 396	14 864
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	140	25	46	57	97	251	85	215	112	57
Owner-occupied housing units	111	9	—	—	15	70	38	7	18	16
Renter-occupied housing units	29	16	46	57	82	181	47	208	94	41

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Almonce County									
	Troct 204 (pt.)	Troct 205 (pt.)	Troct 212.01 (pt.)	Troct 212.02	Troct 213	Troct 215	Troct 217 (pt.)	/ Troct 218	Troct 219	Troct 220
Occupied housing units	235	251	712	636	663	147	115	158	148	189
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	18	4	8	—	—	9	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	46	187	90	41	16	10	20	—	22
1980 to 1984	—	30	93	64	130	12	40	5	27	61
1970 to 1979	42	7	95	152	166	50	14	17	39	33
1960 to 1969	37	42	200	117	171	8	35	55	57	6
1950 to 1959	26	62	63	98	56	7	11	23	13	29
1940 to 1949	107	40	38	10	13	31	—	12	12	22
1939 or earlier	23	24	18	101	78	23	5	17	—	16
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	15	30	27	36	39	—	16	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	131	133	259	286	185	29	38	67	29	70
3 bedrooms	89	65	400	252	382	109	54	76	107	108
4 bedrooms	—	11	26	52	57	9	7	15	12	5
5 or more bedrooms	—	12	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	218	229	684	618	610	126	115	146	143	181
Source of water, public system or private company	174	193	653	547	108	—	106	—	—	16
Sewage disposal, public sewer	171	138	614	289	22	—	110	—	5	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities	17	22	10	56	75	21	5	12	24	—
Owner-occupied housing units	17	14	10	41	15	6	—	6	12	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	8	—	15	60	15	5	6	12	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	34	54	233	280	25	—	19	3	—	14
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	35	29	27	58	131	46	15	39	24	40
Electricity	31	31	308	136	222	40	41	—	46	90
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	104	112	114	86	183	25	30	23	53	17
All other fuels	31	25	30	76	102	36	10	93	25	15
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	60	38	57	79	104	25	21	5	5	33
1	92	84	247	190	161	22	31	60	48	56
2	67	64	267	253	206	44	44	27	47	43
3 or more	16	65	141	114	192	56	19	66	48	57
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	177	149	602	431	545	107	94	129	136	154
1989 to March 1990	19	20	62	10	13	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	10	36	190	52	81	16	19	20	7	18
1980 to 1984	6	15	64	27	122	18	24	3	33	68
1970 to 1979	39	34	99	158	149	57	14	24	51	38
1969 or earlier	103	44	187	184	180	16	37	82	45	30
Renter-occupied housing units	58	102	110	205	118	40	21	29	12	35
1989 to March 1990	21	41	6	90	29	—	16	9	—	10
1985 to 1988	—	18	70	58	40	9	—	5	—	—
1980 to 1984	19	27	5	20	25	15	—	—	—	8
1970 to 1979	9	16	7	7	13	8	5	6	—	7
1969 or earlier	9	—	22	30	11	8	—	9	12	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	56	52	99	142	21	—	25	17	6	10
Householder 65 years and over	81	37	136	105	237	35	5	29	34	31
Owner-occupied housing units	63	37	117	86	213	35	5	26	22	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	18	30	6	—	6	17	—
No telephone in unit	15	—	—	27	—	—	5	—	—	—
No vehicle available	39	8	29	30	38	17	—	—	5	20
Complete plumbing facilities	218	229	702	580	588	126	110	146	124	189
1.00 or less persons per room	208	229	662	529	569	126	110	143	124	182
1.01 or more persons per room	10	—	40	51	19	—	—	3	—	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities	17	22	10	56	75	21	5	12	24	—
1.00 or less persons per room	17	14	7	48	71	21	5	6	24	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	8	3	8	4	—	—	6	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 776	21 721	26 148	24 995	25 811	30 949	29 653	30 468	26 442	27 643
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 327	16 475	18 289	17 704	15 615	20 494	6 135	23 022	5 200	17 069
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	95	67	140	217	108	26	25	20	23	23
Owner-occupied housing units	56	39	111	146	65	18	9	6	11	13
Renter-occupied housing units	39	28	29	71	43	8	16	14	12	10

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alamance County					
		Total	Burlington city	Graham city	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 208	Tract 211
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 179	3 179	1 017	212	52	129	758	231	98	118
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 977	1 977	755	143	52	106	442	109	74	84
Less than \$300	238	238	66	32	—	—	43	24	12	7
\$300 to \$399	312	312	97	7	—	—	69	24	17	7
\$400 to \$499	310	310	101	10	21	3	76	14	—	10
\$500 to \$599	339	339	175	13	12	25	124	5	9	5
\$600 to \$799	573	573	224	60	19	50	93	36	36	42
\$800 to \$999	137	137	78	17	—	28	37	6	—	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499	56	56	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	12	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	538	538	560	630	571	740	519	453	594	667
Not mortgaged	1 202	1 202	262	69	—	23	316	122	24	34
Less than \$100	147	147	8	5	—	—	11	8	—	5
\$100 to \$199	696	696	157	47	—	11	189	76	13	24
\$200 to \$299	296	296	83	11	—	12	93	31	11	5
\$300 to \$399	53	53	14	6	—	—	23	7	—	—
\$400 to \$499	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	164	164	178	160	—	202	179	163	194	173
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	1 223	1 223	355	64	7	21	331	131	31	27
Less than 20 percent	465	465	113	16	—	—	137	64	10	11
20 to 24 percent	114	114	25	23	—	—	15	24	—	7
25 to 29 percent	88	88	28	12	—	—	26	15	—	2
30 to 34 percent	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	515	515	184	13	7	21	145	23	21	7
Not computed	30	30	5	—	—	—	8	5	—	—
Median	26.0	26.0	36.7	23.5	45.0	49.5	26.8	19.3	49.2	21.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	835	835	292	53	29	23	195	40	34	33
Less than 20 percent	395	395	106	27	7	12	73	28	15	13
20 to 24 percent	135	135	56	9	16	—	24	6	19	9
25 to 29 percent	87	87	33	4	6	11	19	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	84	84	18	8	—	—	27	—	—	4
35 percent or more	134	134	79	5	—	—	52	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.8	20.8	23.6	19.8	22.3	10.0	25.1	17.3	20.5	21.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	724	724	230	57	16	52	146	55	19	36
Less than 20 percent	597	597	161	35	13	30	127	38	—	18
20 to 24 percent	74	74	35	12	3	7	—	17	19	12
25 to 29 percent	19	19	9	10	—	—	9	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	34	34	25	—	—	15	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	13.9	16.2	17.0	18.1	13.9	13.9	16.0	22.5	20.0
\$50,000 or more	397	397	140	38	—	33	86	5	14	22
Less than 20 percent	360	360	127	38	—	20	86	5	14	22
20 to 24 percent	32	32	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.2	11.2	13.1	12.5	—	18.8	10.0	12.5	11.1	13.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3 076	3 076	1 942	386	229	325	601	250	400	107
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	153	153	87	36	18	15	—	—	46	28
\$100 to \$199	372	372	236	39	35	44	89	49	32	—
\$200 to \$299	516	516	325	49	45	32	105	62	99	15
\$300 to \$399	763	763	498	124	51	56	173	46	94	16
\$400 to \$499	678	678	457	104	26	125	144	51	78	37
\$500 to \$599	266	266	211	15	33	30	40	25	43	8
\$600 to \$749	104	104	76	5	6	17	21	—	8	—
\$750 to \$999	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	15	15	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	201	201	37	14	—	6	29	17	—	3
Median (dollars)	354	354	363	363	332	410	352	342	344	389
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	1 037	1 037	632	136	68	85	196	75	197	57
Less than 20 percent	62	62	31	7	—	—	—	—	23	7
20 to 24 percent	63	63	43	14	—	8	14	—	21	6
25 to 29 percent	58	58	50	8	23	—	—	15	12	8
30 to 34 percent	119	119	84	23	—	28	16	16	24	7
35 percent or more	619	619	399	74	45	38	157	35	117	29
Not computed	116	116	25	10	—	11	9	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	44.6	47.3	40.6	50.0+	35.7	47.7	40.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	980	980	624	133	49	132	235	84	90	10
Less than 20 percent	127	127	64	7	13	2	55	11	—	—
20 to 24 percent	215	215	119	38	5	24	41	24	21	—
25 to 29 percent	177	177	119	32	16	20	34	—	31	7
30 to 34 percent	138	138	113	25	9	60	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more	258	258	199	27	6	26	82	41	38	—
Not computed	65	65	10	4	—	—	10	8	—	3
Median	28.3	28.3	30.2	28.0	27.0	31.7	27.4	36.9	28.9	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	758	758	483	89	84	87	135	74	79	35
Less than 20 percent	444	444	290	58	53	56	70	56	53	16
20 to 24 percent	165	165	109	16	13	15	24	18	26	—
25 to 29 percent	104	104	69	15	18	16	31	—	—	19
30 to 34 percent	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	25	25	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Median	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.0	17.8	19.2	14.6	18.7	25.4
\$35,000 or more	301	301	203	28	28	21	35	17	34	5
Less than 20 percent	277	277	203	23	28	28	35	17	34	5
20 to 24 percent	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	11	11	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Median	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.0	15.3	11.3	13.0	10.0	12.2	12.5

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Alomance County—Con.		Burlington city, Alomance County						Groham city, Alomance County	
	Tract 212.01	Tract 217	Tract 201.02	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 210	Tract 211 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	342	68	14	52	126	591	90	98	89	107
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	224	45	7	52	103	408	65	74	58	75
Less than \$300 -----	20	11	—	—	—	37	17	12	27	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	29	—	—	—	—	69	11	17	—	7
\$400 to \$499 -----	44	8	—	21	—	66	14	—	—	10
\$500 to \$599 -----	32	4	7	12	25	106	5	9	8	5
\$600 to \$799 -----	84	—	—	19	50	93	12	36	19	35
\$800 to \$999 -----	5	3	—	—	28	37	6	—	4	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	10	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	575	594	525	571	744	521	438	594	563	668
Not mortgaged -----	118	23	7	—	23	183	25	24	31	32
Less than \$100 -----	17	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	5
\$100 to \$199 -----	61	14	7	—	11	109	17	13	25	22
\$200 to \$299 -----	40	5	—	—	12	60	—	11	6	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	4	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	183	141	125	—	202	183	122	194	131	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	146	16	14	7	21	236	46	31	41	23
Less than 20 percent -----	45	16	7	—	—	88	8	10	7	9
20 to 24 percent -----	10	—	—	—	—	15	10	—	16	7
25 to 29 percent -----	11	—	—	—	—	13	15	—	10	2
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	73	—	7	7	21	120	8	21	8	5
Not computed -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median -----	36.7	17.5	30.0	45.0	49.5	35.4	25.8	49.2	24.2	21.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	128	20	—	29	20	168	20	34	21	26
Less than 20 percent -----	49	9	—	7	12	64	8	15	8	13
20 to 24 percent -----	22	8	—	16	—	15	6	19	—	9
25 to 29 percent -----	21	—	—	6	8	19	—	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent -----	29	3	—	—	—	18	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more -----	7	—	—	—	—	52	6	—	5	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	23.4	20.6	—	22.3	10.0	26.3	21.7	20.5	31.6	20.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	36	13	—	16	52	117	19	19	15	36
Less than 20 percent -----	28	13	—	13	30	98	13	—	11	18
20 to 24 percent -----	8	—	—	3	7	9	6	19	—	12
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	15	10	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.7	10.0	—	18.1	13.9	15.1	12.1	22.5	10.0	20.0
\$50,000 or more -----	32	19	—	—	33	70	5	14	12	22
Less than 20 percent -----	32	19	—	—	20	70	5	14	12	22
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	16.6	—	—	18.8	10.0	12.5	11.1	10.0	13.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	110	21	176	229	287	543	148	400	251	91
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	18	15	—	—	46	15	21
\$100 to \$199 -----	23	5	—	35	42	89	38	32	39	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	9	—	40	45	32	77	25	99	31	13
\$300 to \$399 -----	24	16	76	51	40	173	18	94	85	16
\$400 to \$499 -----	29	—	19	26	114	133	33	78	60	33
\$500 to \$599 -----	17	—	26	33	30	40	25	43	7	8
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	7	6	14	11	—	8	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	8	—	—	20	9	—	14	—
Median (dollars) -----	367	334	365	332	413	355	359	344	330	393
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	29	16	45	68	80	157	55	197	88	48
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	7	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	8	14	—	21	8	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	23	—	—	15	12	—	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	28	16	16	24	16	7
35 percent or more -----	29	16	37	45	36	127	15	117	47	27
Not computed -----	—	—	8	—	8	—	9	—	10	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.3	37.5	50.0+	32.5	47.7	44.4	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	39	5	68	49	111	226	40	90	98	7
Less than 20 percent -----	5	5	5	13	—	46	—	—	7	—
20 to 24 percent -----	13	—	20	5	17	41	8	21	16	—
25 to 29 percent -----	6	—	8	16	17	34	—	31	25	7
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	19	9	60	13	—	—	25	—
35 percent or more -----	15	—	16	6	17	82	32	38	21	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	4	—
Median -----	26.3	10.0	30.3	27.0	31.8	28.1	45.0	28.9	29.8	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	22	—	43	84	78	125	36	79	47	31
Less than 20 percent -----	22	—	17	53	50	70	27	53	36	16
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	12	13	12	24	9	26	11	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	14	18	16	21	—	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.1	—	21.9	18.0	18.0	18.7	14.7	18.7	17.3	19.8
\$35,000 or more -----	20	—	20	28	18	35	17	34	18	5
Less than 20 percent -----	12	—	20	28	18	35	17	34	18	5
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.6	—	12.5	15.3	11.3	13.0	10.0	12.2	12.5	12.5

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Alamance County									
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	Tract 212.02	Tract 213	Tract 215	Tract 217 (pt.)	Tract 218	Tract 219	Tract 220
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	167	141	342	348	400	80	61	106	86	104
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	34	44	224	203	249	69	38	20	56	75
Less than \$300.....	6	7	20	6	48	6	11	—	19	15
\$300 to \$399.....	—	13	29	46	61	12	—	20	7	—
\$400 to \$499.....	10	—	44	29	31	28	8	—	—	25
\$500 to \$599.....	18	—	32	20	51	—	4	—	11	6
\$600 to \$799.....	—	24	84	77	38	23	—	—	—	11
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	5	13	9	—	3	—	6	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	10	12	6	—	12	—	—	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	506	617	575	601	466	436	500	375	322	475
Not mortgaged.....	133	97	118	145	151	11	23	86	30	29
Less than \$100.....	11	—	17	32	25	—	—	31	7	—
\$100 to \$199.....	80	59	61	71	81	—	14	48	23	29
\$200 to \$299.....	33	31	40	23	41	11	5	7	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	9	7	—	9	4	—	4	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	176	178	183	141	162	225	141	118	117	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	95	85	146	143	169	11	16	17	34	37
Less than 20 percent.....	49	56	45	46	67	—	16	17	12	13
20 to 24 percent.....	—	14	10	11	7	—	—	—	6	18
25 to 29 percent.....	13	—	11	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
35 percent or more.....	25	15	73	76	71	11	—	—	11	—
Not computed.....	8	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.0	14.1	36.7	50.0+	27.2	50.0+	17.5	10.0—	24.2	21.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	27	20	128	69	111	35	20	19	13	30
Less than 20 percent.....	9	20	49	37	70	23	9	19	13	13
20 to 24 percent.....	9	—	22	—	11	6	8	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	21	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	9	—	29	—	7	—	3	—	—	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	7	32	—	6	—	—	—	5
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	13.8	23.4	19.3	17.6	13.8	20.6	10.0—	10.0—	21.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	29	36	36	86	69	20	13	56	33	13
Less than 20 percent.....	29	25	28	86	60	12	13	56	33	13
20 to 24 percent.....	—	11	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.2	17.3	11.7	15.2	13.5	14.2	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	14.1
\$50,000 or more.....	16	—	32	50	51	14	12	14	6	24
Less than 20 percent.....	16	—	32	37	46	14	12	14	—	24
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	—	10.0—	12.5	10.0—	16.1	15.7	10.0—	22.5	14.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	58	102	110	205	95	24	21	29	12	35
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	15	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	11	23	19	32	—	5	5	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	28	37	9	33	9	8	—	6	—	10
\$300 to \$399.....	—	28	24	47	17	—	16	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	11	18	29	30	5	—	—	12	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$600 to \$749.....	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	9	8	—	46	27	8	—	6	12	17
Median (dollars).....	270	298	367	332	233	150	334	454	—	272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	39	20	29	71	31	8	16	11	12	10
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	9	—	8	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	30	20	29	22	10	—	16	5	—	10
Not computed.....	9	—	—	22	21	—	6	—	12	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.0	50.0+	17.5	50.0+	37.5	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	9	44	39	65	22	8	5	3	—	17
Less than 20 percent.....	9	11	5	5	16	—	5	3	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	16	13	21	—	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	6	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	9	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	8	—	17	6	—	—	—	—	17
Median.....	17.5	22.2	26.3	24.5	13.1	22.5	10.0—	17.5	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	10	38	22	54	30	8	—	3	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	29	22	14	25	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	9	—	23	5	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median.....	27.5	14.5	12.1	22.1	15.8	—	—	27.5	—	—
\$35,000 or more.....	—	—	20	15	12	—	—	12	—	8
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	12	7	12	—	—	12	—	8
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	18.6	10.0—	10.0—	—	—	11.7	—	17.5

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County
Occupied housing units	215	215
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	8	8
1985 to 1988	37	37
1980 to 1984	29	29
1970 to 1979	44	44
1960 to 1969	30	30
1950 to 1959	35	35
1940 to 1949	10	10
1939 or earlier	22	22
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	-	-
1 bedroom	43	43
2 bedrooms	94	94
3 bedrooms	60	60
4 bedrooms	18	18
5 or more bedrooms	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	215	215
Source of water, public system or private company	178	178
Sewage disposal, public sewer	154	154
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	95	95
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5	5
Electricity	85	85
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	30	30
All other fuels	-	-
No fuel used	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	24	24
1	75	75
2	80	80
3 or more	36	36
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	103	103
1989 to March 1990	8	8
1985 to 1988	56	56
1980 to 1984	23	23
1970 to 1979	11	11
1969 or earlier	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units	112	112
1989 to March 1990	48	48
1985 to 1988	22	22
1980 to 1984	26	26
1970 to 1979	16	16
1969 or earlier	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	23	23
Householder 65 years and over	17	17
Owner-occupied housing units	11	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-
No vehicle available	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities	215	215
1.00 or less persons per room	208	208
1.01 or more persons per room	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 051	29 051
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 919	27 919
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	20	20
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units	14	14

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	70	70
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	61	61
Less than \$300	6	6
\$300 to \$399	9	9
\$400 to \$499	6	6
\$500 to \$599	5	5
\$600 to \$799	20	20
\$800 to \$999	10	10
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	638	638
Not mortgaged	9	9
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	9	9
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	232	232
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	12	12
Less than 20 percent	6	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6
Not computed	—	—
Median	25.0	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	30	30
Less than 20 percent	9	9
20 to 24 percent	11	11
25 to 29 percent	5	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5
Not computed	—	—
Median	22.7	22.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18	18
Less than 20 percent	9	9
20 to 24 percent	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	15.0	15.0
\$50,000 or more	10	10
Less than 20 percent	10	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	112	112
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	19	19
\$200 to \$299	18	18
\$300 to \$399	36	36
\$400 to \$499	23	23
\$500 to \$599	9	9
\$600 to \$749	—	—
\$750 to \$999	7	7
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	350	350
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	9	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	9	9
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	47	47
Less than 20 percent	20	20
20 to 24 percent	13	13
25 to 29 percent	6	6
30 to 34 percent	8	8
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	21.3	21.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	33	33
Less than 20 percent	19	19
20 to 24 percent	11	11
25 to 29 percent	3	3
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	13.9	13.9
\$35,000 or more	23	23
Less than 20 percent	23	23
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County
Occupied housing units	34 815	34 815
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	955	955
1985 to 1988	3 879	3 879
1980 to 1984	2 936	2 936
1970 to 1979	6 517	6 517
1960 to 1969	5 467	5 467
1950 to 1959	6 188	6 188
1940 to 1949	3 971	3 971
1939 or earlier	4 902	4 902
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	69	69
1 bedroom	2 375	2 375
2 bedrooms	12 682	12 682
3 bedrooms	15 593	15 593
4 bedrooms	3 381	3 381
5 or more bedrooms	715	715
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	34 718	34 718
Source of water, public system or private company	22 431	22 431
Sewage disposal, public sewer	20 553	20 553
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	163	163
Owner-occupied housing units	121	121
Renter-occupied housing units	42	42
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	13 038	13 038
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 365	3 365
Electricity	10 160	10 160
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6 178	6 178
All other fuels	2 023	2 023
No fuel used	51	51
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	2 143	2 143
1	10 079	10 079
2	13 786	13 786
3 or more	8 807	8 807
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	26 170	26 170
1989 to March 1990	1 967	1 967
1985 to 1988	5 766	5 766
1980 to 1984	3 292	3 292
1970 to 1979	5 795	5 795
1969 or earlier	9 350	9 350
Renter-occupied housing units	8 645	8 645
1989 to March 1990	3 580	3 580
1985 to 1988	2 897	2 897
1980 to 1984	1 072	1 072
1970 to 1979	686	686
1969 or earlier	410	410
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	1 140	1 140
Householder 65 years and over	8 876	8 876
Owner-occupied housing units	7 473	7 473
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	114	114
No telephone in unit	112	112
No vehicle available	1 414	1 414
Complete plumbing facilities	34 652	34 652
1.00 or less persons per room	34 300	34 300
1.01 or more persons per room	352	352
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	163	163
1.00 or less persons per room	163	163
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 967	38 967
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 311	23 311
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 910	2 910
Owner-occupied housing units	1 462	1 462
Renter-occupied housing units	1 448	1 448

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Burlington, NC MSA	Alamance County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	19 497	19 497
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	10 970	10 970
Less than \$300	542	542
\$300 to \$399	1 121	1 121
\$400 to \$499	1 526	1 526
\$500 to \$599	1 595	1 595
\$600 to \$799	2 796	2 796
\$800 to \$999	1 706	1 706
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 294	1 294
\$1,500 to \$1,999	245	245
\$2,000 or more	145	145
Median (dollars)	646	646
Not mortgaged	8 527	8 527
Less than \$100	370	370
\$100 to \$199	4 982	4 982
\$200 to \$299	2 623	2 623
\$300 to \$399	336	336
\$400 to \$499	125	125
\$500 or more	91	91
Median (dollars)	182	182
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	4 913	4 913
Less than 20 percent	2 110	2 110
20 to 24 percent	575	575
25 to 29 percent	655	655
30 to 34 percent	369	369
35 percent or more	1 131	1 131
Not computed	73	73
Median	22.7	22.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 884	4 884
Less than 20 percent	3 021	3 021
20 to 24 percent	604	604
25 to 29 percent	431	431
30 to 34 percent	424	424
35 percent or more	404	404
Not computed	-	-
Median	14.9	14.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 325	4 325
Less than 20 percent	2 972	2 972
20 to 24 percent	661	661
25 to 29 percent	394	394
30 to 34 percent	175	175
35 percent or more	123	123
Not computed	-	-
Median	16.0	16.0
\$50,000 or more	5 375	5 375
Less than 20 percent	4 454	4 454
20 to 24 percent	514	514
25 to 29 percent	271	271
30 to 34 percent	59	59
35 percent or more	70	70
Not computed	7	7
Median	12.0	12.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	8 346	8 346
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	167	167
\$100 to \$199	590	590
\$200 to \$299	1 031	1 031
\$300 to \$399	2 369	2 369
\$400 to \$499	1 874	1 874
\$500 to \$599	1 031	1 031
\$600 to \$749	567	567
\$750 to \$999	98	98
\$1,000 or more	40	40
No cash rent	579	579
Median (dollars)	389	389
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	1 950	1 950
Less than 20 percent	67	67
20 to 24 percent	192	192
25 to 29 percent	127	127
30 to 34 percent	137	137
35 percent or more	1 167	1 167
Not computed	260	260
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 152	2 152
Less than 20 percent	165	165
20 to 24 percent	326	326
25 to 29 percent	381	381
30 to 34 percent	354	354
35 percent or more	757	757
Not computed	169	169
Median	31.7	31.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 679	2 679
Less than 20 percent	1 320	1 320
20 to 24 percent	762	762
25 to 29 percent	356	356
30 to 34 percent	79	79
35 percent or more	30	30
Not computed	132	132
Median	19.7	19.7
\$35,000 or more	1 565	1 565
Less than 20 percent	1 383	1 383
20 to 24 percent	80	80
25 to 29 percent	16	16
30 to 34 percent	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-
Not computed	86	86
Median	12.9	12.9

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Burlington, NC MSA	108 213	13.9	45 312	14.1	BURLINGTON CITY, ALAMANCE COUNTY—Con.				
ALAMANCE COUNTY					Tract 209 (pt.)	289	15.2	128	16.4
Total	108 213	13.9	45 312	14.1	Tract 217 (pt.)	781	11.5	276	10.5
Burlington city	39 498	12.3	17 696	12.5	GRAHAM CITY, ALAMANCE COUNTY				
Graham city	10 426	15.9	4 517	16.1	Tract 202 (pt.)	73	15.1	31	16.1
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN ALAMANCE COUNTY					Tract 203 (pt.)	443	22.1	218	22.9
Tract 202	3 837	15.0	1 906	15.5	Tract 209 (pt.)	3 069	15.8	1 283	15.7
Tract 203	6 762	14.2	2 811	14.8	Tract 210	3 337	16.2	1 572	15.7
Tract 204	5 343	11.0	2 053	11.1	Tract 211 (pt.)	3 497	15.0	1 410	16.0
Tract 205	5 476	12.4	2 259	12.0	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	7	—	3	—
Tract 206	5 813	12.1	2 473	12.4	REMAINDER OF ALAMANCE COUNTY				
Tract 207	6 786	11.1	3 376	10.8	Tract 203 (pt.)	1 048	23.3	422	24.6
Tract 208	6 905	12.1	3 148	11.8	Tract 204 (pt.)	1 426	10.8	605	11.6
Tract 209	4 187	16.0	1 726	15.8	Tract 205 (pt.)	2 577	12.8	1 085	12.1
Tract 211	5 049	15.4	2 050	16.0	Tract 206 (pt.)	111	18.9	38	15.8
Tract 212.01	4 835	25.7	1 986	27.1	Tract 207 (pt.)	147	12.9	73	11.0
Tract 217	6 144	11.5	2 199	11.7	Tract 208 (pt.)	597	13.4	274	12.4
BURLINGTON CITY, ALAMANCE COUNTY					Tract 209 (pt.)	829	17.4	315	15.9
Tract 201.01	414	16.7	284	15.1	Tract 211 (pt.)	1 552	16.2	640	16.1
Tract 201.02	3 514	14.8	1 728	15.3	Tract 212.01 (pt.)	4 828	25.8	1 983	27.2
Tract 202 (pt.)	3 764	15.0	1 875	15.5	Tract 212.02	9 537	11.2	3 897	11.0
Tract 203 (pt.)	5 271	11.7	2 171	12.1	Tract 213	3 615	14.5	1 353	14.9
Tract 204 (pt.)	3 917	11.1	1 448	10.9	Tract 214	2 272	15.7	951	15.9
Tract 205 (pt.)	2 899	12.0	1 174	11.9	Tract 215	3 528	15.3	1 397	15.2
Tract 206 (pt.)	5 702	12.0	2 435	12.4	Tract 216	4 980	14.0	1 651	14.8
Tract 207 (pt.)	6 639	11.0	3 303	10.8	Tract 217 (pt.)	5 363	11.5	1 923	11.9
Tract 208 (pt.)	6 308	11.9	2 874	11.8	Tract 218	6 596	16.1	2 720	16.2
					Tract 219	5 126	11.8	2 133	11.9
					Tract 220	4 157	14.0	1 639	14.2

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

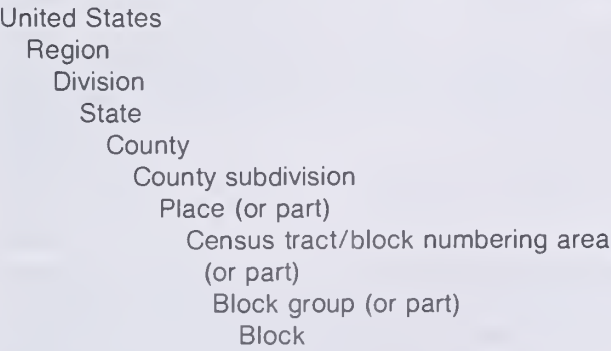
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
All other languages	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level

—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. ...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sn Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entnes such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y}} = SE_{\hat{X} - \hat{Y}} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{\left(\frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\right)} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} - \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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181-200	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—North Carolina
 [Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9
Place of birth.....	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.7
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0	4 4 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay-in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
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<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
- ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ☐ A building with 2 apartments
- ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
- ☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

- Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.
- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
 - ☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
 - ☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
- ☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
- ☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
- ☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
- ☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
- ☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
- ☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
- ☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
- ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
- ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
- ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
- ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
- ☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
- ☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
- ☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
- ☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
- ☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
- ☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
- ☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
- ☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
- ☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
- ☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
- ☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
- ☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9
C1. Vacancy status <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers <input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant		E. Complete after <input type="checkbox"/> LR <input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> QA <input type="checkbox"/> JC1 <input type="checkbox"/> P/F <input type="checkbox"/> RE <input type="checkbox"/> I/T <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MV <input type="checkbox"/> ED <input type="checkbox"/> EN <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> P0 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P6 <input type="checkbox"/> JC2 <input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> IA <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> P2 <input type="checkbox"/> P5 <input type="checkbox"/> SM <input type="checkbox"/>		
C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		F. Cov. <input type="checkbox"/> 1b <input type="checkbox"/> 1a <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input checked="" type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — <i>Skip to 11</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i> <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i>		
b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — <i>Go to 17a</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i>		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i>		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i>		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div>		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

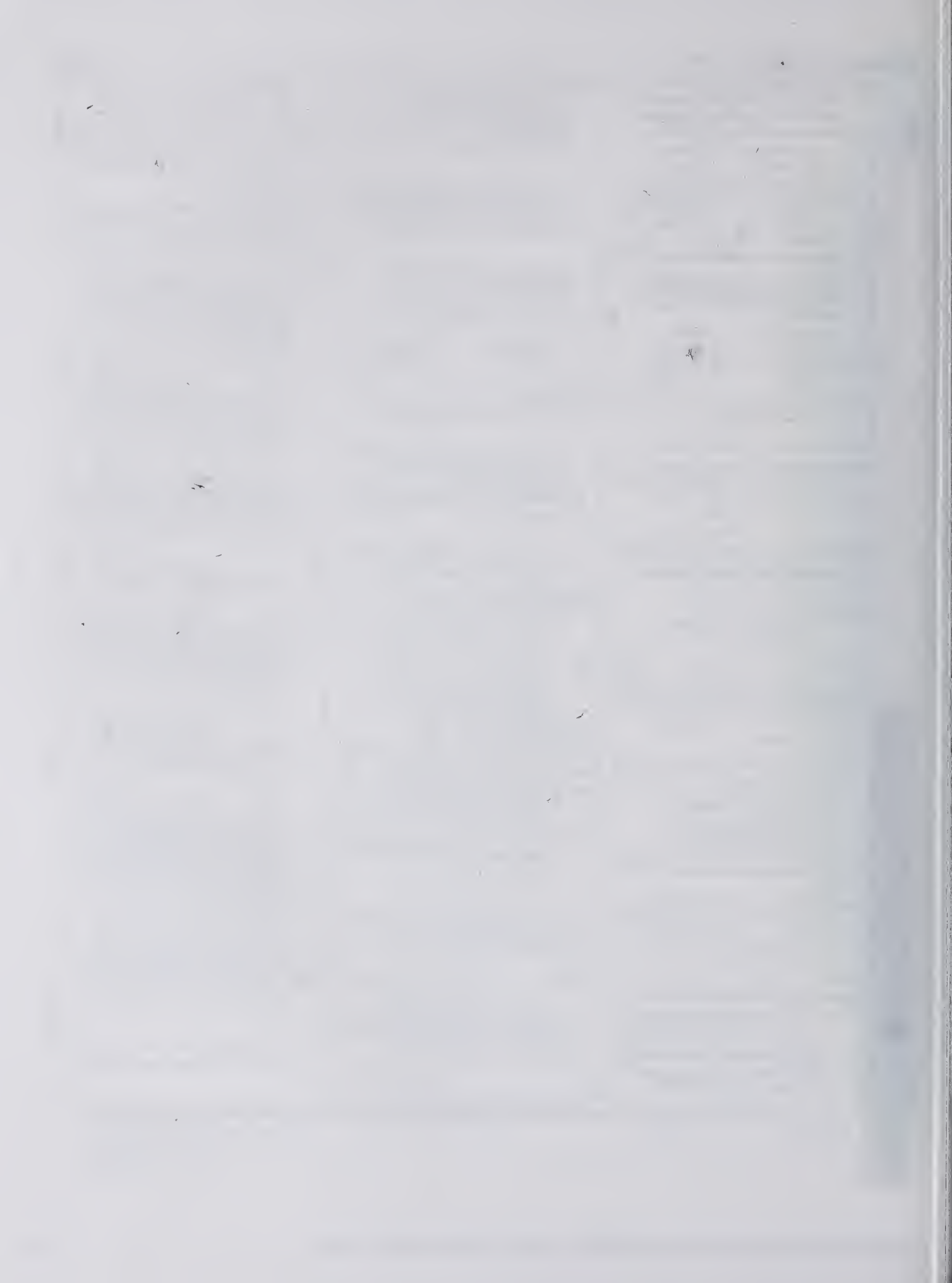
☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas 1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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